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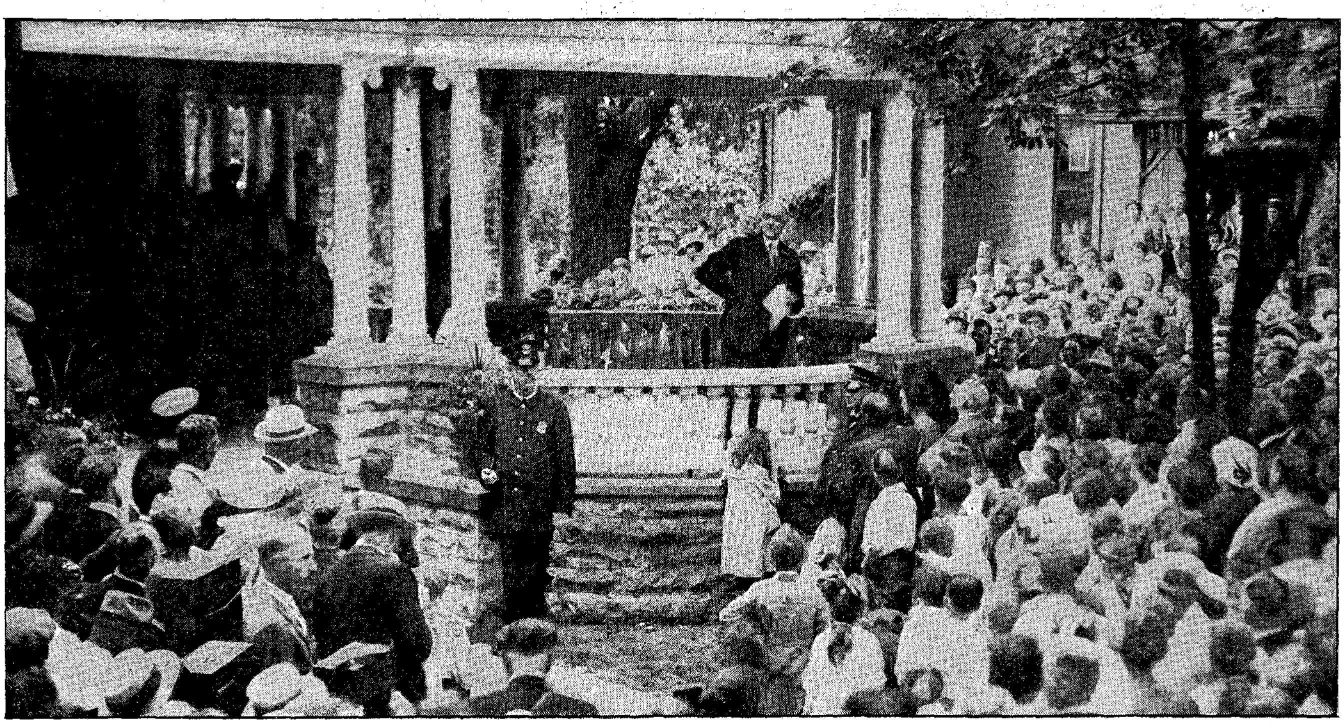
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



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THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE OPENS HIS FRONT-PORCH CAMPAIGN.

HOW HARDING AND COX STAND ON THE BIG ISSUES

PLATFORMS ARE USELESS LUMBER unless the candidates stand on them, and the voters have been waiting for Senator Harding and Governor Cox to define certain planks that seem capable of several interpretations and to indicate which of the declarations of party purpose they intend to make the fighting issues of the campaign. The Senator had the first formal opportunity in his speech of acceptance on the 22d, but as Governor Cox has published his views on a number of political issues, comparison on important subjects is now possible and is presented to our readers in parallel columns on the following page. Both candidates, it now seems plain, have decided to make the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations the paramount issue. To the Republican candidate the question of party government *vs.* personal rule seems no less important. As a call to battle the Harding speech of acceptance naturally rings more loudly and clearly in Republican than Democratic ears. In the Senator's own State the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) says: "It is not a call to action, but an invitation to slumber." The speech suggests two things to the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.): one is Oliver Wendell Holmes's katydid, that "sayeth an undisputed thing in such a solemn way," and the other is the cautious sportsman who aimed to "hit it if it's a deer and miss it if it's a calf." But to a Republican paper like the Milwaukee *Sentinel* the utterance at Marion seems "a really powerful and moving address." "Senator Harding has risen to the occasion," Colonel Harvey tells us. "Senator Harding hits squarely," according to the New York *Sun* (Ind. Rep.). The Columbus *Ohio State Journal* (Rep.) calls the Harding speech "a message of peace, progress, and broad statesmanship." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) calls it "a satisfying presentation of personal views, worthy in its tone, its spirit, and its wisdom of the selected leader of a great party." Other Republican papers which find matter for criticism in parts of the address are willing to commend the speech as a whole. "In its broad significance it is an important state paper," concludes the Chicago *Tribune*. The Indianapolis *Star* likes its "air of sincerity and of modesty." In general, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), "it is a good speech which will equip the Republican champions with telling texts and winning arguments." A number of these Republican papers take delight in the Senator's condemnation of autocracy in government and his declaration of belief "in party government as distinguished from personal government." More than one Democratic editor, however, is in full accord with the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) when it says that what Mr. Harding really means is not party government, but "government by a little clique of United States Senators."

Aside from his declaration for party government and his exposition of the party attitude on the Treaty and the League,

PERSONAL PLATFORMS OF THE CANDIDATES

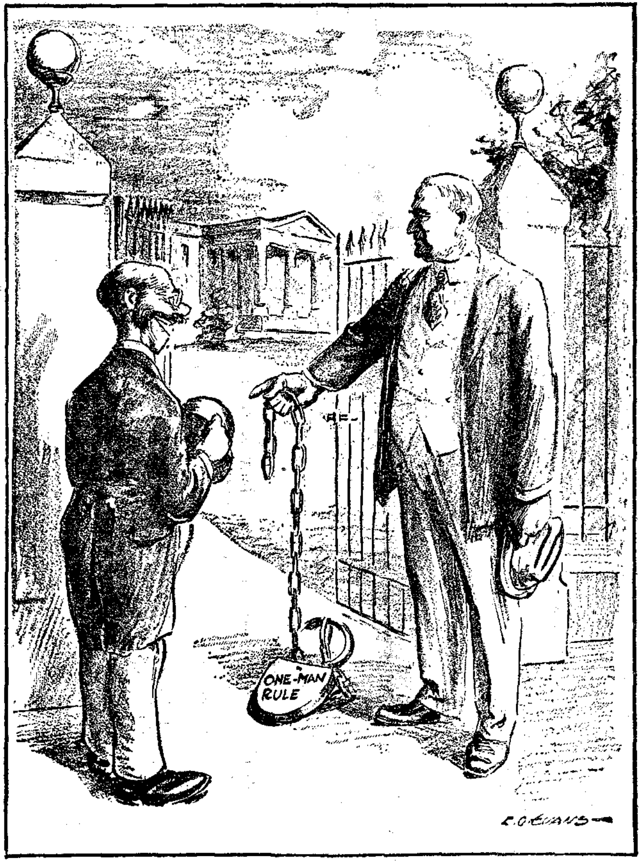
Selected from the Harding Speech of Acceptance and recent utterances of Governor Cox.

	HARDING	COX
PEACE, THE TREATY, AND THE LEAGUE	"I promise you formal and effective peace so quickly as a Republican Congress can pass its declaration for a Republican Executive to sign. Then we may turn to our readjustment at home and proceed deliberately and reflectively to that hoped-for world-relationship which shall satisfy both conscience and aspirations and still hold us free from menacing involvement." "With a Senate advising as the Constitution contemplates, I would hopefully approach the nations of Europe and of the earth, proposing that understanding which makes us a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new relationship, to commit the moral forces of the world, America included, to peace and international justice, still leaving America free, independent, and self-reliant, but offering friendship to all the world."	"I am not saying that the League is perfect. No human document is. As you already know, I have suggested two reservations myself, but there must be no reservation that will nullify the Treaty." "It will, of course, be understood that in carrying out the purpose of the League, the Government of the United States must at all times act in strict harmony with the terms and intent of the United States Constitution, which can not in any way be altered by the treaty-making power."
LABOR	"I wish the higher wage to abide, on one explicit condition—that the wage-earner will give full return for the wage received. It is the best assurance we can have for a reduced cost of living." "The insistent call is for labor, management, and capital to reach an understanding." "We do not oppose but approve collective bargaining, because that is an outstanding right, but we are unalterably insistent that its exercise must not destroy the equally sacred right of the individual in his necessary pursuit of livelihood. Any American has the right to quit his employment, so has every American the right to seek employment." "The strike against the Government is properly denied, for Government service involves none of the elements of profit which relate to competitive enterprise."	"Restriction of production, either by combination to uphold prices or by joining of hands to increase personal profit, must be characterized as a type of savagery." "There is, however, as clearly marked as a noonday sun, a ground which is both fair to capital and labor. I have tried to occupy this ground, and I think I am perfectly safe in submitting the case to both capital and labor. Both should follow the Golden Rule, and we should deal justice with an even hand." "There should be created a commission which, by direction of the President, would make a careful examination of the facts bearing on industrial disputes which affect interstate commerce. It should report the facts but submit no conclusion. Upon the evidence public opinion will be formed. It can be depended upon to be fair, and it will always be dominant."
TAXATION, GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, AND FINANCE	"We will attempt intelligent and courageous deflation, and strike at government borrowing which enlarges the evil, and we will attack high cost of government with every energy and facility which attend Republican capacity." "I believe this Government should make its Liberty and Victory bonds worth all that its patriotic citizens paid in purchasing them." "I believe the tax burdens imposed for the war-emergency must be revised to the needs of peace and in the interest of equity in distribution of the burden." "I believe the budget system will effect a necessary, helpful reformation and reveal business methods to government business."	"I believe that the high cost of living is largely due to too many turnovers. Excess-profit takes its toll at each turn. By the time the article reaches the consumer the toll has been paid several times. The Federal Government must take a vital interest in the broad subject of marketing, and the number of turnovers should be cut down. Of course, funds to support the Government must be raised." "I favor as a means to this end an excess-profits tax and a 1 to 1½ per cent. tax on business of growing concerns. I believe in retaining the income tax, with heavy impost upon large incomes." "The Federal inheritance tax should be given up as soon as possible." "I believe that a modern budget system is necessary."
PROHIBITION	"I believe in law enforcement. If elected I mean to be a Constitutional President, and it is impossible to ignore the Constitution, unthinkable to evade the law, when our every committal is to orderly government. People ever will differ about the wisdom of the enactment of a law—there is divided opinion respecting the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws enacted to make it operative—but there can be no difference of opinion about honest law-enforcement." "Modification or repeal is the right of a free people whenever the deliberate and intelligent public sentiment commands, but perversion and evasion mark the paths to the failure of government itself."	"Prohibition is ordered by Constitutional provision and by Federal statute. The President of the United States takes oath to support both. It has never been my habit to violate my oath, and an officer who does not enforce the law is worse than the man who breaks it. We accept both the Constitution and the statutes as the will of the majority. I represent the Jeffersonian principle that the majority can do as it will regarding the prohibition question. They may leave it on the statute-book or may repeal it, but as long as I am a public officer I shall accept what is as the will of the majority."
SUFFRAGE	"By party edict, by my recorded vote, by personal conviction I am committed to this measure of justice. It is my earnest hope, my sincere desire that the one needed State vote be quickly recorded in the affirmation of the right of equal suffrage."	"Every State and country which has tried woman suffrage has given evidence that woman voters have added to the sum total of good results. The time for granting political freedom to women of the entire United States is now here."
THE FARMERS	"I hold that farmers should not only be permitted but encouraged to join in cooperative association to reap the just measure of reward merited by their arduous toil. . . . Upon such association and cooperation should be laid only such restrictions as will prevent arbitrary control of our food supply and the fixing of extortionate prices upon it."	"Governmental surveys should be made in order that there might be placed in the public mind a proper understanding of the symptoms of decay and deterioration in rural life." "I think it is time to draft a man who has followed the plow and knows the farming game as Secretary of Agriculture. . . . I am going to appoint a dirt farmer, one who has worked the dirt and knows it."
THE TARIFF	"I believe in the protective-tariff policy, and know we will be calling for its saving Americanism again."	"I have always been a believer in tariff for revenue, but we can not afford to lose the world trade by building a barrier around business that will cut us off from this trade."

Senator Harding's speech of acceptance was largely confined to rephrasing planks of the Chicago platform and to assertions which do not involve marked division of sentiment between Republicans and Democrats. The quotations gathered together above show which utterances in the Marion speech indicate points of sharp divergence or of practical agreement as between the two candidates. It is evident that thus far at least the one real fighting issue is the League, and a Democratic paper, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, goes so far as to say for the opponents of Mr. Harding that with most of those portions of his speech of acceptance "which do not touch the Treaty issue, little fault will be found." Democratic papers which attack the Harding viewpoint believe that Cox is more definite and that he is in a stronger strategic position as far as the League is concerned. Republicans have exprest wonder whether Cox's real Treaty policy is to ratify the Treaty with such a reservation as the one quoted on this page or whether the reported agreement between him and President Wilson means that he would really like to force the Covenant through without change. Similarly, we find two interpretations of Senator Harding's attitude. Some hold that he means to kill the Treaty, others that his declarations at Marion leave the way open for its ratification with reservations. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), for one, does not believe that the public can tell from this speech "whether the Senator, if elected President, will favor the Covenant with reservations, will urge the utter rejection of the Covenant in any form, or what he will do." The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) finds this part of the speech "diffuse and evasive." Yet while some consider the Senator's attitude on the League a straddle, observes the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), many will find sufficient ground for concluding "that the speaker has stept from the platform straddle of the dominant issue of the campaign and walked into the camp of Johnson's 'irreconcilables' and 'bitter-enders.'"

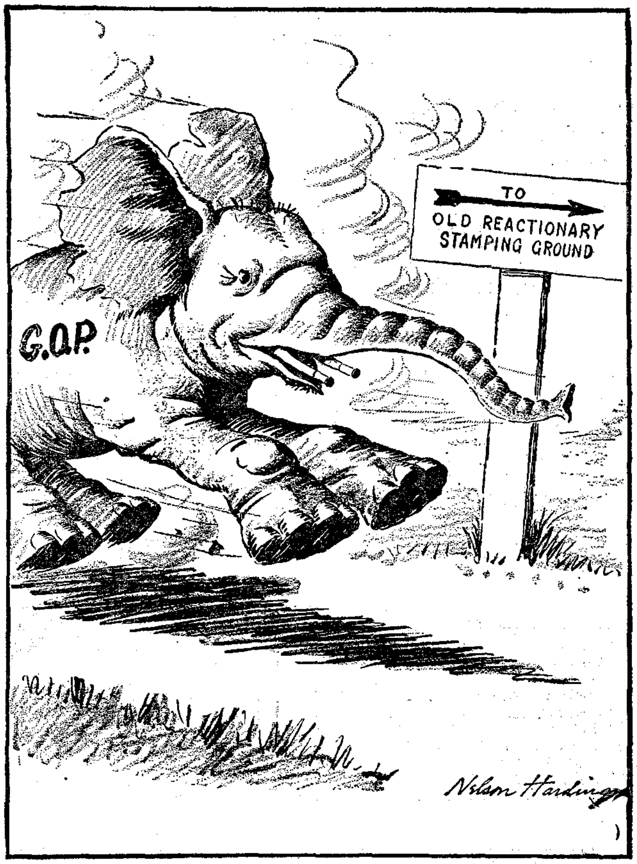
Vague as it finds Mr. Harding's suggestions about the "new relationship," the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) holds that the speech of acceptance definitely "settles the question of the policy of the Republican party in regard to the Versailles Treaty"—

> "It is a decision manifestly dictated by the Republican bitter-enders. . . . The success of Mr. Harding at the polls after the announcement of this program would be interpreted as a vindication of their position by all the Senators whose sole object has been to make an end of the League of Nations idea."



HARDING WILL GIVE THE WHITE HOUSE BACK TO THE PEOPLE.

—Evans in the Baltimore *American*.


TO OLD REACTIONARY STAMPING GROUND
G.O.P.
Nelson Harding

"BACK TO NORMAL."

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

OPPOSING VIEWS OF REPUBLICAN AIMS.

Another Independent daily friendly to the League of Nations condemns the Harding program as "impossible." Says the New York *Evening Post:*

> "Senator Harding's program is nothing less than a repudiation of our profest ideals of international cooperation, for it repudiates the only method of giving them early and effective application. . . . . . .
>
> "Senator Harding's statement upon the central issue of the campaign . . . will chill the spirit of the great body of independent voters who were awaiting his pronouncement and cause them to look to the acceptance speech of Governor Cox, to whom Mr. Harding has opened a great opportunity."

In an editorial entitled "Harding Scuttles the League," the New York *Times* (Dem.) calls attention to the number of eminent Republicans who want the League ratified with reservations, and asserts that the Senator "has given the Democrats a clear issue and a great opportunity"—

> "It is no longer a question of balancing a set of Republican reservations to the Treaty against a Democratic set. The Republican candidate . . . is against the Treaty in any form; opposed to the League however amended. Mr. Harding has cleared the field for his opponents and given them a stronger cause and a more favorable fighting-ground than they could have hoped for."

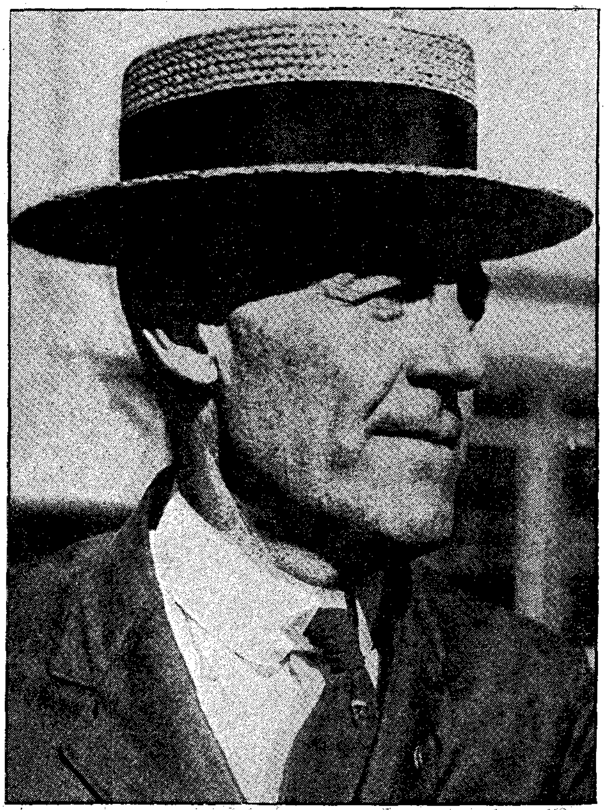
Turning now to the other side, we find the Harding speech of acceptance in its bearings on the League of Nations naturally received with the greatest enthusiasm from those papers which object most strongly to the League of Nations. Senator Harding and Senator Lodge, speaking at Marion, pronounced "a twofold sentence of death" upon the Wilson Covenant, and, continues the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "the fulfilment of the two pledges there given by the Republican standard-bearer will mark the final obsequies of the supergovernment of Geneva and the formal resurrection and reenforcement of the Hague Tribunal—the *shining* triumph of straight Americanism over crooked internationalism." The Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.) believes that on this subject Senator Harding "expresses the sentiment of the American people as ascertained indubitably." Mr. Harding's refutation of the idea that America is dishonored "unless it enters the League as Wilson demands" is, according to the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), "complete and inspiring, and it is without bitterness." The New York *Sun* (Ind. Rep.) likes the way he seizes the League issue "by the throat." The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind. Rep.) feels confident that the majority of the American people will approve the Republican candidate's "pledge that a Republican President and Senate will promptly restore former peace without shunning a single responsibility of the Republic, without periling the freedom, independence, and self-reliance of the nation, and without weakening, jeopardizing, the fine relationship in which America stands with the rest of the world." And we read in the Baltimore *American* (Rep.):

> "The Republican candidate stands for the wide, humane interests that would bind all in the bonds of a deeper and profounder fellowship than a tenth article of a covenant backed by bristling bayonets can possibly provide."

But it must be recorded that there are Republican papers more friendly to the League that frankly express their disappointment. As the Boston *Herald* (Ind. Rep.) voices its feeling: "It is disappointing not to have a clear and forward-looking statement on the subject which both sides proclaim with their lips as the leading issue of the campaign." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* admits that it received "a cold douche of disappointment" on reading the Senator's views on the Treaty. "Senator Harding apparently has decided not only to stand on the League plank adopted by the Chicago convention for the avowed purpose of giving Johnson and his rebel crowd no plausible excuse for bolting, but has also decided to stand all over it—probably for the same reason." This independent paper with Republican leanings thinks that Senator Harding is apparently adopting the policy of the Knox resolution. And "such a policy will be a disappointment to millions of good Republicans, who feel that the League of Nations, properly safeguarded, offers a practical chance to diminish at least the dangers of war."

LABOR AND THE DEMOCRATS

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY has been weighed in the balance by the American Federation of Labor and found wanting, and Samuel Gompers and other leaders of organized labor have indicated that they will give their support to the Democratic party this year because the platform of that party "marks a measure of progress not found in the platform of the Republican party," say Washington dispatches. Furthermore, in relation to Labor's proposals, "the planks written into the Democratic platform more nearly approximate the desired declarations of human rights than do the planks found in the Republican platform," these leaders announce. We are told, in fact, by Secretary Daniels's paper, the Raleigh *News and Observer*, that "the Democrats adopted in their platform nearly all of labor's demands"; that "organized labor never before got from either of the great parties so many grants to its demands in a platform." Continues this stanchly Democratic paper:



HE WILL MANAGE THE COX CAMPAIGN.

Ex-Congressman George White, of Marietta, Ohio, who has been elected Chairman of the Democratic National Committee to succeed Homer S. Cummings.

> "The platform in its labor planks confirms the outstanding fact that never has any Administration been so friendly to the just demands of labor and its right to advancement as has the Wilson Administration. It also shows, as compared with the Republican platform, that the Democrats are labor's only friends in this campaign. It shows a still more sweeping truth, namely, that any reform not only for the workingman specifically, but for the people, will stand a far better chance of being secured through the Democratic than through the Republican party."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) thinks, therefore, that "it would have been easy for Mr. Gompers and his associates to go much further in recommendation of the Democratic platform without in the least exceeding the limits of strict veracity," but, adds this paper, "what is said is sufficient." "The great body of organized labor will support the Democratic ticket this year," believes *The Citizen*. The New York *Evening World* (Ind. Dem.) believes the report of President Gompers on the platforms "will wield great influence in the campaign," because, in the words of the Independent Democratic Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the concessions of Republicans to labor were uniformly vague and merely verbal. The concessions of the Democrats were substantial, tho regarded as inadequate," but the Buffalo *Commercial* (Rep.) reminds us that "organized labor has been smashed every time it attempted to line up for any candidate on national issues," and it goes on to cite Governor Coolidge's victory in Massachusetts last year. "For every labor vote that is given the Democrats, two open-shop Democrats will be driven into Republican ranks," prophesies *The Commercial*.

The "Industrial Relations" plank of the Republican platform, it is agreed, unquestionably was an overwhelming disappointment to the delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention at Montreal, whence a delegation was sent to Chicago to make known in no uncertain terms—and secure—the wants of labor. The effort failed, it will be remembered, and the Esch-Cummins Railroad Law, which set up machinery to prevent another "outlaw" railroad strike, was indorsed, much to the disappointment of labor, which asked for its repeal. The other thirteen demands of Mr. Gompers either were ignored or "side-stept." In the view of Mr. Gompers, "the Republican Convention turned its back on labor." The alert committee at Montreal decided to appeal to the Democratic Convention at San Francisco. After a comparison of results obtained at the two conventions, the committee headed by Mr. Gompers said:

> "Labor of America is not partizan to any political party; it is partizan to principles, the principles of justice and freedom. It undertakes neither to dictate nor control the choice of the workers or the citizenship generally for which party or candidates they should vote, but it would be palpable dereliction of duty did we fail to place the facts before the voters of our country upon the records of both parties and their respective candidates for public office."

The Federation, we are told by the New York *Times*, already has a very large and well-organized non-partizan political campaign committee, which is coordinating the work of thousands of local campaign committees in the different States, and in districts where labor is planning to wage its fight for or against the election of certain candidates for the Senate or the House. "All indications are that the full influence of the leaders of the Federation will be exerted on the rank and file of the workmen for the election of the Democratic national ticket," further states the Washington correspondent of *The Times*, and the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind. Dem.) reminds us that the Democratic platform "goes much further in recognition of the progressive view of the changing relationship between labor and capital." After finding that Senator Harding's votes at Senate roll-calls were "unsatisfactory" in a majority of instances, the Federation analyzed the Democratic and Republican platforms, with the result stated. The main plank at issue, it is agreed, was the "Industrial Relations" plank. In dealing with the questions of compulsory arbitration and strikes contrary to the public welfare, the industrial plank of the Republican platform says:

> "The strike or the lockout, as a means of settling industrial disputes, inflicts such loss and suffering on the community as to justify government initiative to reduce its frequency and limit its consequences.
>
> "In private industries we do not advocate the principle of compulsory arbitration, but we favor impartial commissions and better facilities for voluntary mediation, conciliation, and arbitration supplemented by that full publicity which will enlist the influence of an aroused public opinion. The Government should take the initiative in inviting the establishment of tribunals or commissions for the purpose of voluntary arbitration and investigation of this issue."

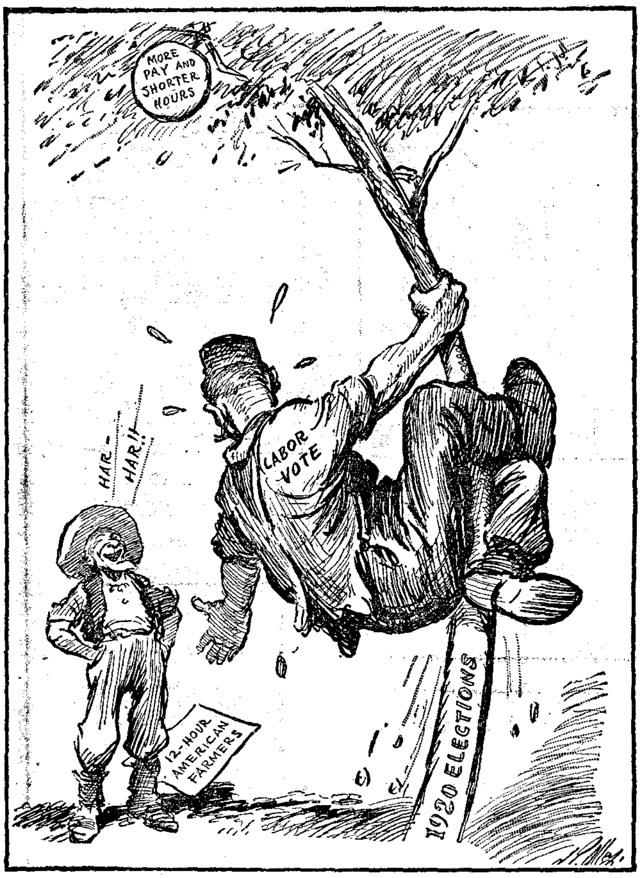
The Democratic labor plank, after praising the record of the

Wilson Administration as a friend of labor, demanding more protection for working women and children, and asserting that "labor is not a commodity, it is human," continues:

"Neither class [Labor nor Capital], however, should at any time nor in any circumstances take action that will put in jeopardy the public welfare. Resort to strikes and lockouts which endanger the health or lives of the people is an unsatisfactory device for determining disputes, and the Democratic party pledges itself to contrive, if possible, and put into effective operation a fair and comprehensive method of composing differences of this nature. In private industrial disputes we are opposed to compulsory arbitration as a method plausible in theory but a failure in fact. With respect to government service, we hold distinctly that the rights of the people are paramount to the right to strike."

"It surely takes an eagle eye as well as a friendly one to find in this generalization the indorsement and repudiation discovered by Mr. Gompers," remarks the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.), which adds that the labor-leader evidently was "quite determined to find what he was looking for." Furthermore—

"Mr. Gompers and the Federation demanded a plank calling for 'the enactment of legislation excluding from interstate commerce the products of convict labor,' and another to regulate immigration in accordance with 'the nation's ability to assimilate.' The Republican platform incorporated both of these provisions in plain and specific terms, while the Democratic platform said nothing about them, but not a word of credit is given the Republicans in this report—no credit, for that matter, for anything the platform said in behalf of labor, and it said a good deal."



"HEY, BO! GIMME A BOOST!"

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.

"Can it be," asks the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), "that Mr. Gompers is not in sympathy with the suggestion in the Republican platform about publicity of the facts in industrial disputes, with a view to acquainting the public with the merits of these disputes?" And the Manchester *Union* (Ind. Rep.) declares that "the Federation leaders balked again and again when confronted with some of the public welfare declarations of the Democratic platform, and escaped only through a thicket of words." Continues *The Union:*

"To what does all this come? Simply this, that for all the noisy announcement that organized labor is to be delivered this way or that in the election, according as platforms and candidates are regarded as favorable or unfavorable, the voters are left pretty much to their own affiliations, prejudices, and judgments, just as always. The upshot of this whole matter is simply an additional bit of evidence that we are to have an old-fashioned Republican-Democratic election fight."

In such a fight can Mr. Gompers, through his campaign committees in every Congressional district, wield a telling influence? The Newark *Evening News* (Ind.) is sure that he can not. "The labor vote is not deliverable, and never was," asserts this paper, and its neighbor, the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), "has its doubts" about the range of the "Gompers influence." *The Eagle* and the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) believe that labor voters "feel their responsibility as citizens, and resent dictation," and the New York *Journal of Commerce* says "it is too much to expect union workers to sink all their ideas and preferences as to every public and social question in the single issue of labor legislation." "Besides," adds *The Express*, "the Gompers mind is too plainly Democratic to influence voters who are not particularly desirous to be influenced that way." "For either party to pledge itself to legislate and to administer the laws in behalf of any class to the extent that any class would desire would be to pledge itself to make laws against all other classes and to enforce them rigidly," declares the Democratic Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which goes on to remind us that "there could be no true liberty in any country if any class should procure exactly what it wants." The indications are, however, if we may take the word of the labor journals for the state of mind of their readers, that the Democratic party has no stronger hold upon the affections of labor than the Republican party—or *vice versa*. *Justice*, a New York labor weekly, declares that "if the American Federation of Labor were really pursuing a policy of non-partizanship, it would denounce the Democratic party just as bitterly as it did the Republican party," and in *The New Majority*, a Chicago labor organ, we are told that—

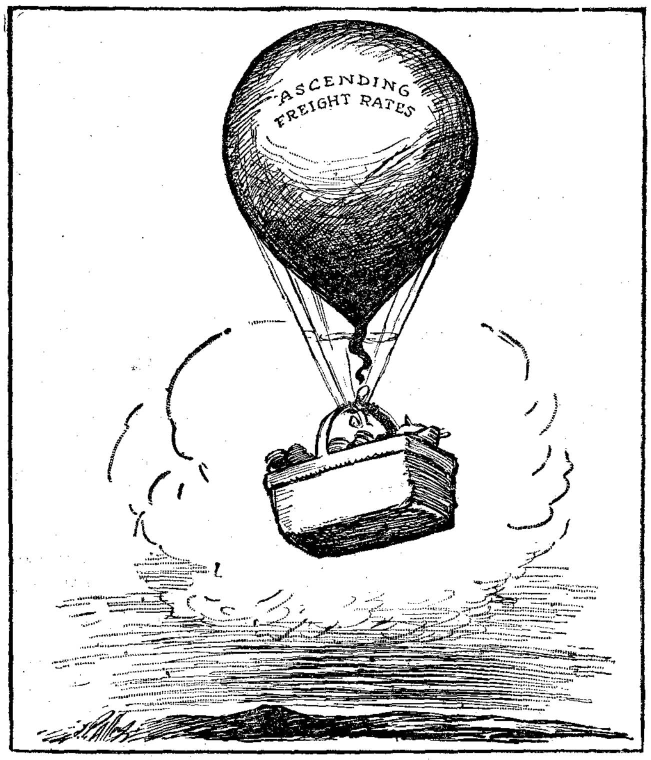
"The Democratic platform is no more satisfactory to labor than the Republican platform. It contains a few more 'weasel-words' in an open bid for the labor vote, but the Democratic candidate for President will bid as vainly as the Republican candidate for labor votes when the rank and file of labor learn that Cox, as Governor of Ohio, ousted the Mayor of Canton, during the steel strike, because he was fair to the steel strikers, and permitted a man to act as Mayor who let the steel trust wreak its will on the strikers in Canton."

A more conservative estimate of the nominees and platforms is found in *The Union*, an Indianapolis labor paper, where we read:

"Considering the labor planks in the national platforms, the man who works can not but admit the sound good sense in the announced policy of the American Federation of Labor to elect its friends and defeat its enemies. It is plainly up to the individual voter to inform himself and vote on this information without paying much attention to the platform. And it is already apparent that the Presidential nominees will be supported for the personal influence they exert on the individual, or because of the inherited or provisional party predilection of the voter. As we see it, the career of Governor Cox parallels that of Senator Harding very closely. Both are typically successful Americans born to the purple of that obscurity upon which we sometimes draw for the chiefs of the state. Both have lived rather closer to the people than would have been possible to the lawyers who have headed the parties in most recent campaigns. Both have shown themselves to be astute politicians. By reason of having taken the executive rather than the legislative road to eminence, Governor Cox has been able to account for certain specific constructive achievements that will make their appeal. The platform pledges to which the candidates are committed mean little in a concrete way. They are vague or evasive, and much will depend on the construction given them by the candidates."

$600,000,000 MORE RAIL WAGES TO PAY

"THE PUBLIC MUST PAY!" That is the big news in the decision of the Railroad Labor Board that railroad employees are entitled to increases of wages amounting to about $600,000,000 a year. So say special correspondents, head-liners, railway officials, and editors with quick unanimity. A cue for this emphasis may be found in the statement of Chairman Barton of the Board who says he believes that the railroad employees realize that this "huge sum must come from the pockets of the American people, of whom the railway men themselves are a substantial part." The Transportation Act of 1920 (Esch-Cummins Bill), which established the Labor Board, also authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rates that allow a fair return on valuation of railroad property, and railway executives will apply for a covering increase of freight and passenger tariffs. The railway employees by accepting the award of the Board will receive 50 to 75 per cent. of their claims for increases (variously estimated by railroad officials at 800 to 1,200 millions), which threatened a nation-wide strike while the railroads are passing back to private management. Conference representatives of all but one of sixteen regular railway unions accept under protest. Telegraphers' executives will take a strike referendum. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor declares that a "sop has been thrown to each railroad-worker" under the new law; an entirely unfair impression comes from bulking the $600,000,000—the "honest method" is to apply it to the individual; the men are disappointed and "have a right to be; it does not seem to have occurred to either the Government or the railroads that it might be possible to increase railroad operating efficiency to a point that would eliminate the extra cost."

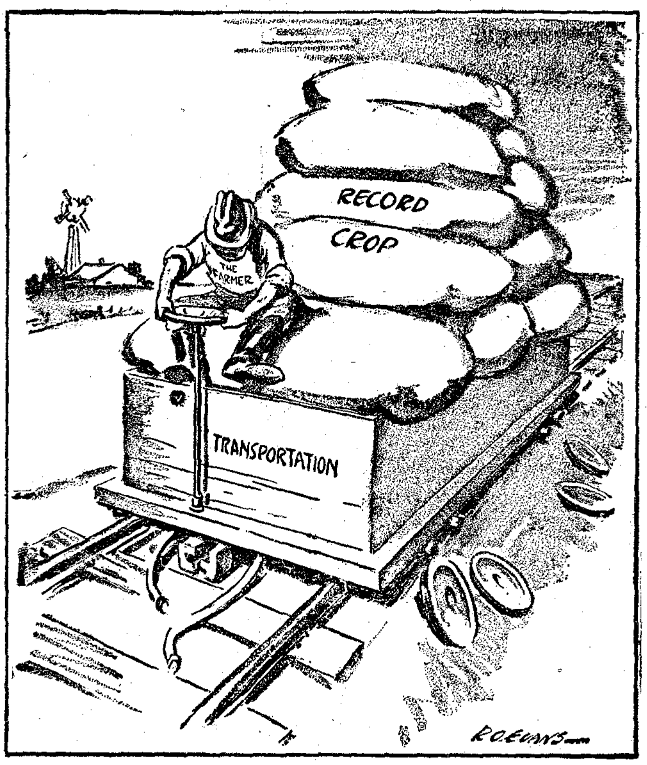


THE FAMILY MARKET BASKET!
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

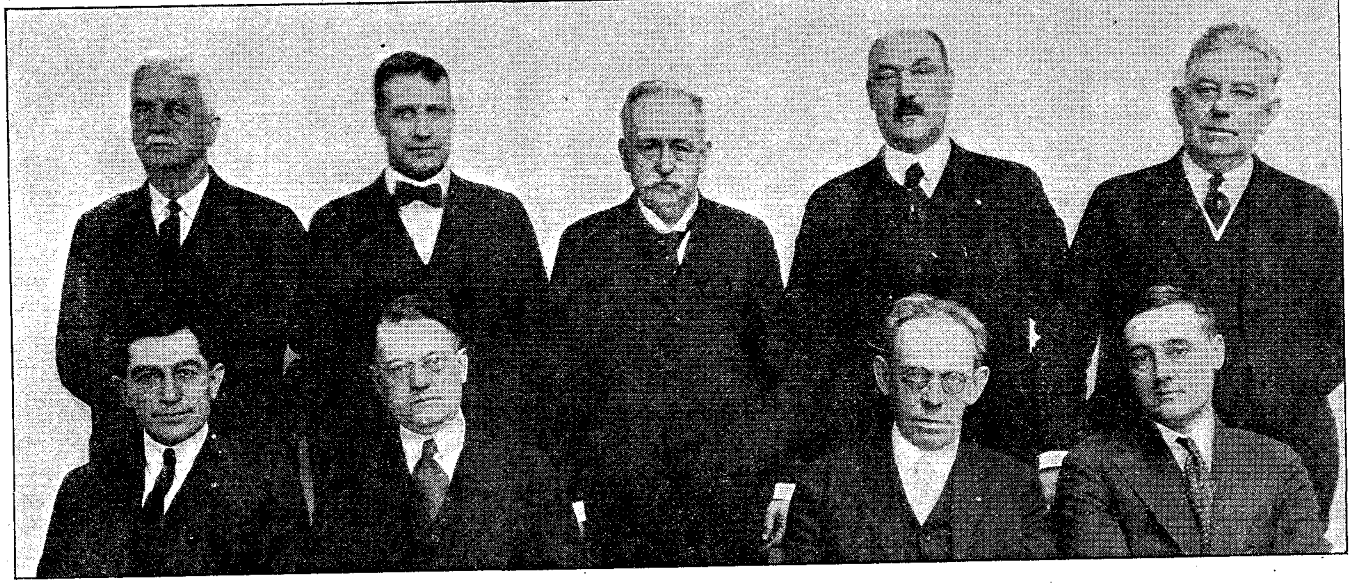
No absolute wage formula has been found for so intricate a problem as that presented by the railroad workers' demands, according to the report of the Board. It finds that the cost of living has increased approximately 100 per cent. since 1914. Emphasis is given to the need of adequate transportation, the desire to do justice to employees, the waste and false economy of wage scales insufficient to attract men qualified for railway work, the inefficiency of personnel in public service, which feels itself treated with injustice. Further, we read:

> "Those persons who consider the rates determined on herein too high should reflect on the abnormal conditions resulting from the high cost of living and the high rates now being paid in other industries. The employees who may believe these rates too low should consider the increased burden these rates will place on their fellow countrymen, many of whom are less favorably situated than themselves. . . . . . .
>
> "The Board has endeavored to fix such wages as will provide a decent living and secure for the children of the wage-earners opportunity for education, and yet to remember that no class of Americans should receive preferred treatment, and that the great mass of the people ultimately must pay a great part of the increased operations entailed by the increase in wages determined herein.
>
> "It has been found by this Board generally that the scale of wages paid railroad employees is substantially below that paid for similar work in outside industries, that the increase in living cost (since previous increases of pay under the Railroad Administration) has thrown wages below the prewar standard of living of these employees, and that justice, as well as the maintenance of an essential industry in an efficient condition, requires a substantial increase to practically all classes. . . . . . .
>
> "It is hoped that the present decision, which adds substantial amounts to present wages, will be felt to be just and equitable under all the circumstances, and railroad employees will accordingly render the best service of which they are capable. If they will do this it is believed the American people will receive benefits far outweighing the cost of the increases decided upon."

The Board submitted its decision July 20 in the form of a detailed schedule of increases by classes—five cents an hour for car-cleaners, 8½ cents for track laborers, $30 a month for suburban service conductors, etc, etc., as "a just and reasonable wage." Approximately 2,000,000 men, comprised in more than 1,000 classifications, are affected, and the greatest increases are allowed to the lowest paid classes of workers. Eighteen railroad craft organizations and 400 railroads are named in the decision. So-called "outlaw" unions, like the Chicago Yardmen's Association, are not mentioned, it being held that employees on strike violate the statute and can not be heard. The award, effective August 1, is retroactive to May 1, involving adjustment of back pay estimated by Chairman Barton at $150,000,000.



TO MARKET, TO MARKET—
—Evans in the Baltimore *American.*



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"THE BOARD HAS DONE THE VERY BEST IT COULD. SIX HUNDRED MILLIONS IS A HUGE SUM."

So says Chairman Barton, of the Railway Labor Board. The photograph shows the Board's entire membership. Seated (from the reader's left to right), A. O. Wharton, G. W. W. Hanger, James J. Forrester, and Henry T. Hunt; standing, Horace Baker, Albert Phillips, Judge R. M. Barton, chairman; W. L. Park, and J. H. Elliott.

A Washington Bureau of Railroad Economics gives out a table made up from reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission showing how wages of several classes of railroad men have been increased since Congress passed the Adamson Law in 1916. The advances of 1919 and 1920 were made under government railroad administration. The figures, as printed in the New York *Evening Mail*, are as follows:

	Average per Mo. 1915	*Dec., 1917*	*Average per Mo. 1919*	*Average per Mo. 1920*	*New Wage (Est.)*	*Increase Over 1915*
Engineer	$178	$201	$240	$260	$280	60%
Fireman	107	125	171	190	210	96
Conductor	154	171	212	227	257	66
Brakeman	85	99	142	150	187	120
Baggage	87	103	155	164	194	122
Telegrapher	68	85	135	140	160	135
Unskilled Laborer	47	64	88	94	101	115
Car-Repairer	62	88	127	146	173	177
Carpenter	54	82	117	130	157	130
Boilermaker	90	127	153	177	201	122
Machinist	88	126	147	170	187	112
Gang Foreman	97	122	180	201	235	142

The Railway Age, New York, a representative railroad organ, finds in the award an average annual earning per employee of about $1,750, or 115 per cent. more than 1914, substantially exceeding the increase in cost of living. But the advance for some classes has been relatively much less than others, for maintenance of way and shop employees and yard employees hardly equal to increases in cost of living. By raising car-repairers, or "car-knockers," to the same level as switchmen at 81 cents an hour the Board has "merely added another outrage" and continued a condition prolific of trouble. But—

"Employees who are disappointed will be wise, however, if they will recognize the fact that under existing laws regarding regulation of rates and wages it can hardly do them any good to strike, or talk about striking. The Transportation Act provides that 'just and reasonable' wages shall be fixt by the Railroad Labor Board. The railroad companies could hardly defend in rate cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission wages higher than those held 'just and reasonable' by the Railroad Labor Board. Therefore, resort to the Railroad Labor Board is the only logical recourse for employees who are dissatisfied."

The New York *Evening Post* declares that "the impression has been too general that railway-workers have always been a highly paid section of labor and that they have used their special position to obtain favored treatment." It says:

"As a matter of fact, it has been shown by the Government that at the end of 1916 more than half of all rail employees were being paid less than $75 a month. Four out of five were being paid $100 a month or less, and even of the locomotive engineers less than half received $175 a month. This was after the passage of the Adamson Act, which benefited only the minority of railway men represented by the Brotherhoods. . . . The total wage-increases granted to railway men while the roads were under government control slightly exceeded $900,000,000 a year, and the increases since January 1, 1918, now amount to more than $1,500,000,000. If a great deal was done to improve rewards it was because a great deal was necessary.

"The impatience with which railway men awaited the latest award is better realized when we remember that some very poorly paid groups have had no adjustment since May 25, 1918. Trackmen have received only twenty-eight cents an hour and other groups sums little higher. At a time when statisticians have declared that $1,500 a year is a 'minimum subsistence level,' these workers have had a genuine grievance. The new decision is graded to do justice to more than one hundred classes of employees. This means that the ill-paid fare best. It will be noted that machinists, powermen, boilermakers, blacksmiths, and others receive an increase of $1.04 for an eight-hour day, while passenger engineers, firemen, and brakemen receive an increase of only eighty cents a day. Construction forces are given a decidedly higher advance than the train-dispatchers. Roundhouse laborers are given as much as telegraphers. Nevertheless, in spite of this careful grading of increases, some workers, as switch-tenders, are left with a total wage of but $5.04 a day.

"The railway-workers owe it to themselves, to the heavily burdened, struggling railways, and to the country to accept the award without sulking or discontent and to give their utmost energy and efficiency to their work. It represents as careful a study of the complex problem as the limited time permitted. Revision can come in peaceful wise later."

But most press comment deals with the problem of increased railroad-rates and financing of the roads. E. H. Whiter, head of the Rate Commission of the Railroad Executives, estimates that an 18 per cent. increase of freight-rates will be required to meet the wage-increase; other current estimates range from 20 to 27 per cent. divided between freight- and passenger-rates. According to *The Wall Street Journal* the Interstate Commerce Commission has already been asked for an increase of 28 per cent. on freight-rates to cover $1,017,000,000 required to bring net income up to 6 per cent. on property investment of about $20,600,000,000, and about sixteen per cent. more will be asked to meet the additional wage-increase of $600,000,000.

CRITICISMS OF THE WOOL SHUT-DOWN

THE TIME WAS when sympathy used to be exprest for a manufacturer who had to close his mills on account of slack demand. But that was in the old days before the war. We are now living in a different world, where a shut-down is a diabolical device to create an artificial shortage so that profiteering may continue. The suspended activities of the American Woolen Company's mills, by which a hundred thousand persons may be thrown out of employment in New England alone, lead the president of the Amalgamated Garment Workers of America to make this charge, and he adds to it an accusation that inefficiency, waste, and a "three months' manufacturing season, in which time the money for yearly profits and overhead expenses must be obtained from the public," are the reasons for the tremendous cost of women's clothing. The Cleveland *Citizen*, too, a labor organ, believes that "Wood realizes that if production is continued prices will drop, and his profits will be materially reduced." But William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, defends his course of action by declaring that cancelations of orders for cloth forced the shut-down, and adds for good measure, according to the New York *Tribune*, "freight congestion and the action of the Department of Justice in bringing charges of profiteering against the company." Mr. Wood promises that his mills will be reopened "as soon as a demand appears for next season's goods." The New York *Evening World*, however, wonders darkly if the woolen manufacturers are repeating the tactics of 1896, when "many large employers shut down for political effect, to influence the vote in favor of Republican candidates." A sarcastic tone is taken by Mayor White, of Lawrence, Mass, where the woolen mills are located. "If Mr. Wood had intelligent advisers," said the Mayor, "he would not give a fifteen per cent. wage advance to his workers and then in a few weeks throw them out of work; nor would he give them pink teas with peanuts and cheese one week and put them out of work the next."

Certain observant editors see in the present New England situation another "strike against the public"—which must be clothed, even in hot weather. This time, tho, the rôle of striker is being assumed by the manufacturer instead of the worker. It creates an odd situation, and labor is going to see what can be done about it. Already the Central Federated Union of Providence, R. I., is trying to find some legal method of compelling manufacturers to keep their plants in operation while there is still a market for their product. And we read in the New York *World:*

> "The American Woolen Company escaped prosecution not long ago by a judicial ruling that cloth is not clothing in the meaning of the Lever Act. On this technicality a case carefully prepared by the Department of Justice came to naught. There is an intimation that the New England shut-down, throwing tens of thousands of people out of work, was vengeful in its inspiration and intended as a warning against further interference. Perhaps a more powerful consideration was the purpose alleged by the American Designers' Association, which is to create a scarcity and thus check the tendency everywhere manifested of late to reduce the cost of clothing.
>
> "Such a policy would come properly under the head of a conspiracy against the public. We have had several outlaw labor strikes—that is, strikes entered upon in violation of contracts and union rules and without any well-defined purpose. If the American Woolen Company's shut-down is intended to intimidate the Government and perpetuate extortion, it also is an outlaw strike. The people are the principal victims. If it is a punishable offense for labor to throw down its tools, how are we to deal with the employer who, acting in the same spirit, closes his shop?"

President Wood's declaration that Federal prosecution of the company for "profiteering" was indirectly responsible for the present shut-down, and that this action was followed by a general cancelation of orders, is looked upon by the Philadelphia *Bulletin* as a "camouflaged form of confessing that buyers o woolen goods believed that prices were exorbitant, and therefore refused to buy." Continues *The Bulletin:*

> "If every manufacturing industry in the country were to shu down until the raw material market broke to lower levels, an to stop production until the market for its manufactured good became so depleted that higher prices could be sustained, disaster would be imminent."

Reduction sales all over the country, according to *The Wall Street Journal* (New York), have played their part in reducing the clothing stocks of the merchants "to the lowest level in years," yet production is at its lowest ebb. "Manufacturers have been compelled to close their plants because cancelations ran into hundreds of millions of dollars," adds this paper, which quotes a large manufacturer as advising against hoping for a "decline in textiles, particularly woolens." The reasons, adds *The Journal*, in the opinion of the above manufacturer, are that—

> "The merchants of the country must replenish their diminished stocks if they wish to continue in business. When they do start to buy they will find that manufacturers have little to sell. The manufacturer will be in a position to dictate prices, but I do not believe he will take advantage of the situation by squeezing the merchant. At the same time, he is not going to give his goods away. He will have the upper hand."

CALIFORNIA'S ANTI-JAPANESE CAMPAIGN

THE THREAT that "unless the Federal Government appreciates just what the Japanese invasion of this coast threatens to the civilization of the West and provides a remedy, California in self-defense may take such action as will force the international issue that Washington has been so studiously avoiding," is made by the Los Angeles *Times*. Aggressive State action has already taken the form of an initiative petition for drastic legislation this fall to prevent Japanese land-ownership in any form. The proposed enactment would prohibit leasing of farm land by Japanese, prohibit the acquisition of real property by American-born Japanese minors who are American citizens under the guardianship of their parents, deprive Japanese parents of their right to be the guardians of their minor sons' or daughters' real property, escheat real property to the State upon certain *prima facie* presumptions, and prevent the Japanese from taking any interest in any company or corporation owning real property.

Japanese press views of such legislation appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST for July 17, page 26. Here follows an exhibit of California opinion. Governor Stephens looks for an overwhelming majority in favor of the new proposal, but thinks it may fall short of its purpose through the Japanese retaining possession of agricultural lands by means of personal employment contracts. Hence, he says, Federal Government action is required. In a letter to Secretary of State Colby the Governor declares that the influx of Japanese has brought about "alarming" conditions; it is necessary to protect the sovereignty of the State, he believes, by diplomatic negotiation or a strict exclusion act; and he requests immediate negotiations with Japan to make further evasions of existing immigration agreements impossible and to make such agreements as rigorous as possible. Other parts of Governor Stephens's letter to the Secretary of State read:

> "Twenty years ago our Japanese population was nominal. Ten years ago the census reports of the United States Government showed a Japanese population in California of 41,356. A computation and survey recently made by the Board of Control of the State of California indicates that this Japanese population has been more than doubled—amounting now to 87,279.
>
> "Altho respecting Japanese culture and advancement and the right of Japan to true development, the people of California are determined to repress a developing Japanese community in our

midst. They are determined to exhaust every power in their keeping to maintain this State for its own people."

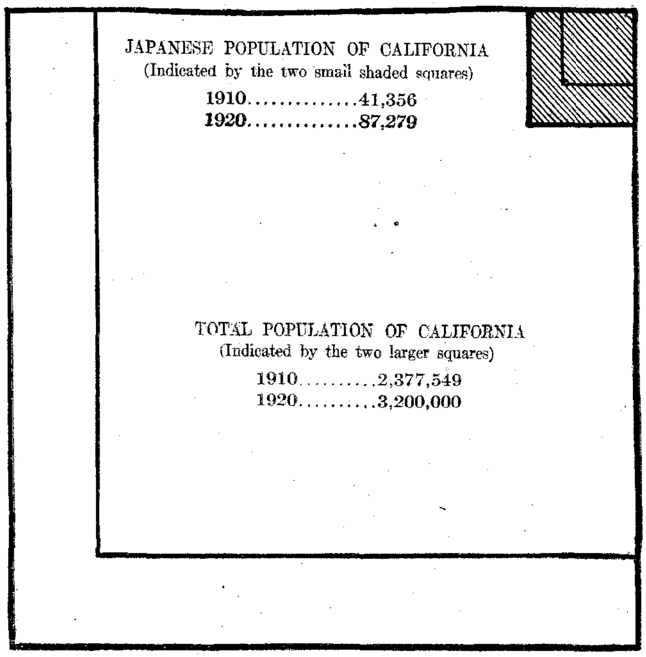
A subcommittee of the Immigration and Naturalization Committee of the House of Representatives is conducting an investigation in California. Testimony regarding the "growing menace" from the Japanese is reported at length in California papers. Senator Phelan said that the Japanese are unmoral, that there are seventy-six Buddhistic temples in California, that the Japanese are wasteful, unscientific farmers—a company of American men has been formed to reclaim some of the land ruined by them. He charged that John P. Irish, who made a plea for "decent treatment," was a paid agent of the Japanese, and quoted figures to show that if the present rate of increase continues, the Japanese will outnumber the whites in the State in ninety years. Other testimony charged Japanese seepage across the border from Mexico, continued arrival of "picture brides," and increase of Japanese-language schools. George Shima, president of the Japanese Association of America, and dubbed the "potato king" of California, created a sensation by telling the committee that while there may be objections now to intermarriage, "a hundred years from now we will look upon it as all right."

Figures credited by Mr. McClatchy, of the Sacramento *Bee*, to the Japanese Agricultural Association of California, place Japanese land holdings last year at 427,029 acres, an increase of 400 per cent., while the value of their crops in 1919 was $67,000,000 against $6,000,000 ten years ago. Census figures for the State of California in 1910 reported 27,931,444 acres in farms out of a total approximate land area of 99,617,280 acres.

The Oakland *Tribune* says:

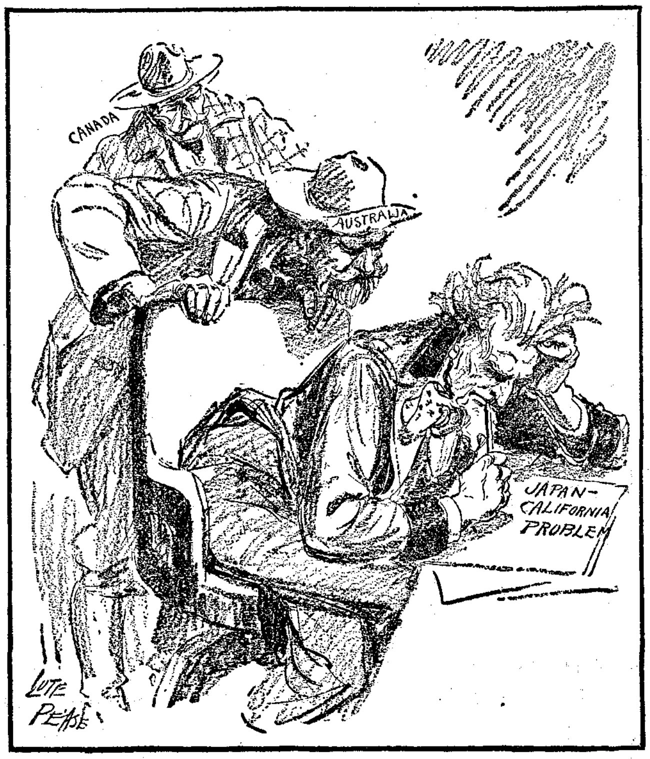
"Governor Stephens has selected the only correct course for adjusting the question, time and circumstances considered.

"If the Federal Government does not recognize its plain duty in this connection an embarrassing situation is almost certain to result, a situation which will produce many vexations and perplexities for the President and the State Department. For there should be no misapprehension as to the determination of the people of this State to omit no step necessary in their self-protection."



RELATIVE SIZE AND GROWTH IN TEN YEARS OF JAPANESE AND TOTAL POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.

"The fact is that California will not tolerate its alienation as an American State," according to the Hearst papers. Other California papers believe that the eyes of Easterners will be opened to the situation by those who came for the San Francisco convention and by the Congressional investigation. The Los Angeles *Times* joins issue with Mr. Henry W. Taft, of the Vanderlip party, recently in Japan, who wrote in the New York *Times:* "The complaint of Japan is that a single State of the United States, with much acerbity, is discriminating against the nationals of Japan alone, and that they are doing it where it affects the rights of minor children who are by birth Americans." Says the Los Angeles paper:



INTERESTED NEIGHBORS.

—Pease in the Newark *News*.

"Under the 'gentleman's agreement' and the picture-bride campaign far too many Japanese in this State are being turned into 'Americans by birth'—who can never become Americans in thought or customs or standards of living; and they are monopolizing our most fertile lands because their ideals are those no American will adopt, and through their American citizenship gained via the picture-bride route they threaten in a few generations to swamp the white American voters in the State.

"In the last ten years the Japanese have more than doubled in numbers in this State, while in the same period the Chinese have decreased to less than half. Such is the working difference between the Chinese Exclusion Act and the 'gentleman's agreement' with Japan. . . . . .

"Mr. Taft fails utterly to grasp the significance of California's fight. He can see only the risk of friction with Japan. Yet why the same Japan that accepted without a murmur the total exclusion of her colonizers from Australia and New Zealand—and still hugged to her bosom a British alliance—must be handled with kid gloves in demanding far less rigorous measures for California and the Pacific coast is one of those mysteries that only an international diplomat can explain."

Japanese exclusion, placing Japan in the same class with China, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* considers "absolutely inadmissible, for such procedure would almost be tantamount to a declaration of war, and the American people are certainly not intending to go out of their way to pick a quarrel either with the Japanese or any one else." The New York *World* says:

"In all its length and breadth California embraces no more industrious and law-abiding people than its Japanese inhabitants. That is reckoned among their offenses. They also own or lease lands, reclaimed in many cases from the desert, which other people, too indolent to work such miracles, now covet. . . . . .

"Somehow we find it difficult to become excited over the prospect of 87,000 Japanese submerging more than 3,000,000 Caucasians, even of the California variety."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

This year a third party will be lucky if it finishes third.—*Des Moines Register.*

Once it was the might of a dollar, but now it's the mite of a dollar.—*Louisville Post.*

It's harder to convince the Germans they were licked than it was to lick 'em.—*Columbia Record.*

As Carpentier is not a German, he may yet get a fight with Dempsey. —*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

The name of Poland's Premier is Grabski. Unfortunately for Poland he is not Holdski.—*Toronto Globe.*

A new revolt is reported to be on in China. This makes it a tie between China and Mexico.—*Detroit News.*

You will observe that neither Presidential candidate has resigned his present job.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

A Philadelphia preacher says that all profiteers go to hell. Perhaps that accounts for the high price of coal.—*Seattle Argus.*

We feel justified in announcing that Candidate Debs will also conduct his campaign from his place of residence.—*Charleston Mail.*

The Philadelphia baseball clubs are understood to have all the men they need. Their great want is ball-players.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Greeks are again solving the Turkish question in the only way that any Turkish question was ever solved.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Cotton is a wonderful plant. It provides cotton cloth, olive oil, silk stockings, and all-wool clothing.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

It's a crime to throw Babe Ruth's picture on the screen right after Harding or Cox has been exhibited. —*New York Morning Telegraph.*

About the cheapest way to settle the Mexican problem would be to move the oil-wells over to this side of the Rio Grande.—*Des Moines News.*

Still, those earpuffs don't prevent the average girl from hearing the honk of an automobile out in front of her house of an evening.—*Syracuse Herald.*

The weakness of a straw vote is that it merely shows what the people desire. It doesn't show what the politicians desire.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

The census shows there are 26,000,000 women in the United States above the age of 21. But there are comparatively few above the age of 25.—*Peoria Transcript.*

Bryan is an enemy of the departed spirits.—*Salt Lake Citizen.*

Mr. Wilson can now devote the balance of his term to house-hunting.—*Baltimore American.*

Germany would like to learn something of Ireland's knack of insubordination—*Newark News.*

In these days of the high cost of living we'd rather have Elijah's raven than Poe's.—*Syracuse Herald.*

How can you expect to buy a cigar for 5 cents with vegetables as high as they are?—*Nashville Tennessean.*

Prohibition has at least reduced the number of men who think they can sing.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

It would seem that we have not yet heard the worst from Mexico; her new President sings tenor.—*Baltimore American.*

Ohio may be the new mother of Presidents, but there is sure to be a lot of trouble in the family this summer.—*Charleston Mail.*

The landing of Scottish troops in Ireland probably means there will be more kilt there than before.—*St. Paul Non-Partizan Leader.*

They are planning to make Mexico dry. In other words, people may still be shot, but they shall not be half shot.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

One who likes a keener excitement than is furnished by the Presidential campaign might try knitting.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

Several of the delegates to that third party convention in Chicago seemed to be there without their keepers.—*Indianapolis Star.*

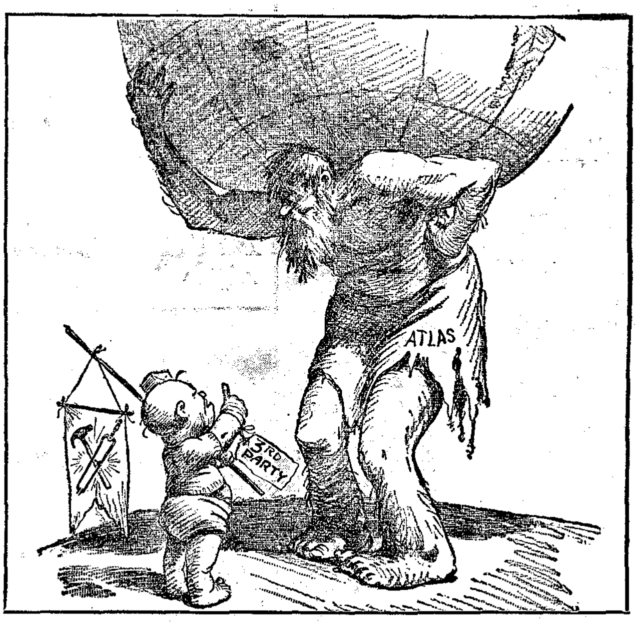
One of the objections to the recent divorce granted the railroads against the Government is the huge alimony saddled on the latter party. —*St. Paul Non-Partizan Leader.*

The Mexican Army has been reduced fifty per cent. The decrease has been mainly in generals, as it did not have that many privates.—*Louisville Post.*

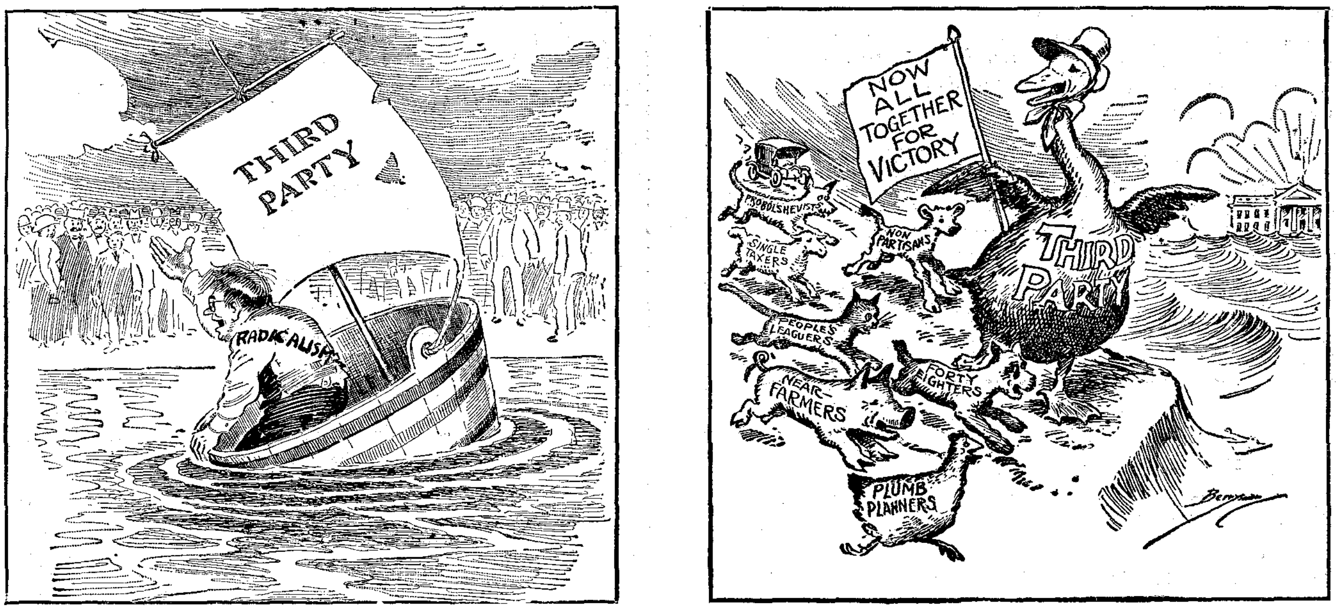
An Englishman views with alarm the increase in the American and Japanese navies. So do the American and Japanese taxpayers. —*Financial America.*

Apropos the convention of Forty-eighters, Single-Taxers, Laborites, and a few more varieties: Where there were so many nuts there were bound to be bolts.—*Des Moines Register.*

It is interesting to note that the Retail Grocers' Association at its recent meeting "took up the high cost of living." Well, how much higher they took it up we'll soon learn.—*Syracuse Herald.*



"GIMME IT!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger.*



"ALL ABOARD!"
—Knott in the *Dallas News.*

—Berryman in the Washington *Star.*

AS THE CARTOONISTS PICTURE A POLITICAL INFANT.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE NEW GERMAN EMPIRE OF INDUSTRY

A GERMAN EMPIRE OF INDUSTRIALISTS is being reared on the ruins of the Hohenzollern dynasty, according to various French and British correspondents who have been examining German conditions, regardless of the poverty-stricken warnings and menaces that darkened every objection of the German delegates at the Spa conference. The Germany of the next few years, remarks a correspondent of the London *Times*, "will in many respects bear a striking likeness to what the United States was under the Republican régime when Wall Street and the great interests controlled to such a large extent the policy of the Government." Labor was kept happy with a "full dinner-pail," the trusts waxed rich, and the consumer paid the bill, he writes, and tho people got high wages, "their net increment at the end of the year was less than in other, and apparently less prosperous, countries." He tells us further that unless he is "very much mistaken"—

"Germany is going to develop into a highly organized plutocracy, possibly with a certain amount of Socialistic window-dressing. Bismarck's state-insurance schemes, old-age pensions, etc., were at one time the furbelows of military autocracy. To veil the inhumanity of man's greed, the plutocracy of to-morrow will doubtless seek to gild the fetters of labor by minimum-wage agreements, state control of food-prices, etc., but Germany will be governed by a few rich men who have the vision to see that their own prosperity is dependent upon the contentment and prosperity of the people they govern. . . . . . .

"Of one thing I am well convinced, and that is, that there is no danger of Bolshevism in Germany. Nearly twenty months have elapsed since the revolutionary movement which overthrew the old order of things. Germany has had sporadic outbreaks of extremists, and she will have them again; but disorder is utterly repugnant to the German mind, and the majority, the great majority, of Germans cling to the things that were best in the lives of their fathers.

"Germany has cast off military imperialism, but she is unable to govern herself. A few men of action, business men and financiers, are going to govern her, and she will welcome their guidance and do their bidding. In order to obtain from the Allies some relaxation in the terms imposed upon Germany, her new masters will from time to time brandish the bogy of Bolshevism, but it will be a bogy—nothing more."

This *Times* correspondent admits that there may be further internal disorders because the extremist minority "will take an early opportunity of trying its strength, possibly by a wide-spread strike in connection with the levying of an income tax from the previously exempt working classes." Nevertheless, Germany is resuming her old habits of discipline, order, and work, and public opinion seems to have "crystallized along traditional lines," for—

"Both the extreme Nationalists and the extreme Socialists are without any real influence. There is everywhere a return to saner political conceptions. While ostensibly adhering to monarchical principles, the People's party itself does not seek the rehabilitation of the Hohenzollerns, as demanded by the Nationalists (altho I did detect quite a good deal of sympathy for the Crown Prince, which is quite different from the feeling that existed a year ago). Altho not likely to obtain control of the government this time, the People's party seems to have more executive ability and more constructive imagination than all the other parties put together. They certainly have plenty of money and brains."

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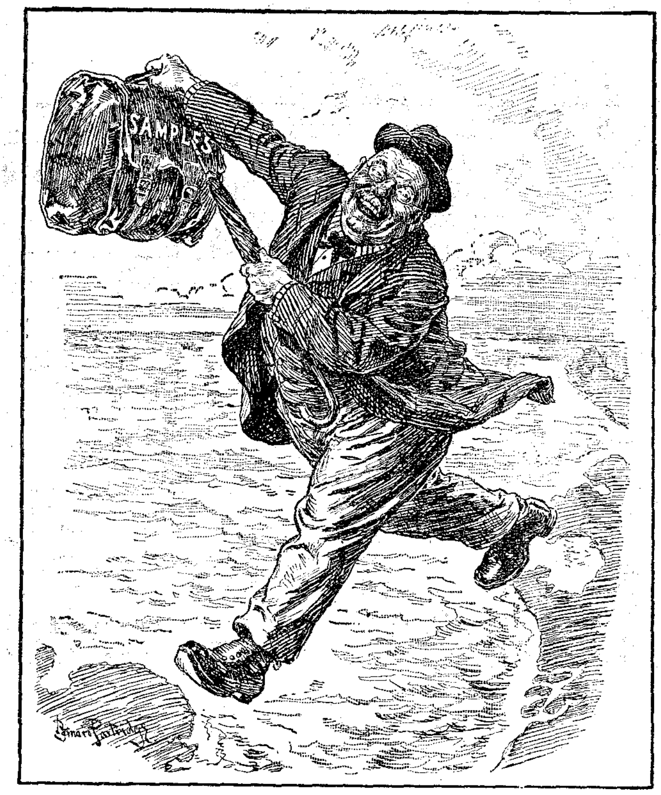
"IS HE A NEW BISMARCK?"

The question is asked about Hugo Stinnes, Germany's strong man of the new day, whose "blood and iron" is capital and labor. Chief steersman of the new industrial ship of state, he is the richest man in his country, and his fortune lies in widely varied holdings ranging from coal-mines to daily newspapers.

A well-informed foreign correspondent of the Paris *Matin* confirms the reports of the new era of kings and captains of industry in Germany from first-hand sources. He tells us that in a night journey by train from Cologne to Berlin he saw in full operation under electric light enormous industrial plants at Essen, Gelsenkirchen, Dortmond, and twenty other cities, and he quotes an important manufacturer of Cologne as saying of this panorama of activity: "You see we are beginning to be reborn. We do not produce much yet. But with our own coal, iron from Sweden, and also a little from Lorraine, we are again at work. And that is the essential thing, as much and more a spiritual necessity than a material one for our people." The *Matin's* correspondent relates that about a year and a half ago, directly after the armistice, the foremost leaders of industry in Germany drew up a program of action based on two cardinal points, namely, harmony with the workers and political aggressiveness. Mr. Hugo Stinnes, who somewhat inaptly is called "the German Rockefeller," was the prime mover in this campaign of industry, and as leader of the interests on his side he founded, in joint cooperation with General Secretary Legien, of the German Syndicalists, the Work Union (*Arbeitsgemeinshaft*), in which employees and employers are represented on a basis of parity. To the central body of this organization are joined fourteen unions of the empire, representing great branches of national production, and this informant writes that "altho this enterprise is of comparatively recent date, there is no question but that it constitutes a trump-card to be reckoned with in all international negotiations of an economic character that Germany may be involved in." As a fixt policy they have determined to put all the weight of their influence and their money into politics and have employed in election contests the most demagogic methods. Two results are signalized as the fruit of their activities, according to the *Matin's* correspondent, the first of which appears in the helplessness of



THE NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

GERMAN DRUMMER (about to invade England).—"After all, we were never really a military nation; *this* is the true German weapon."

—*Punch* (London).

the political parties to disentangle the crisis that followed the elections, and the second is that economic questions have taken precedence in the public mind of political questions. This means, of course, that the group of men who can take advantage of the economic situation will enormously increase their political influence and control whether they are officially in government or not. We read then:

"Their present program, which is very different from that plastered on the bill-boards in the preelection campaign, is one of reconstruction. But their conception of reconstruction embraces all Europe and embodies a foreign policy every Frenchman should know to the bottom. . . . This policy is not a policy of revenge. In the minds of these industrial potentates the war was a mistake. They want to have Germany resume her progress without disturbing the rest of the world, and to have her do it through methods that succeeded so magnificently before 1914, namely, work and technically specialized intelligence."

The *Matin's* correspondent gives us also a personal statement from Mr. Hugo Stinnes, whom he quotes as saying in part:

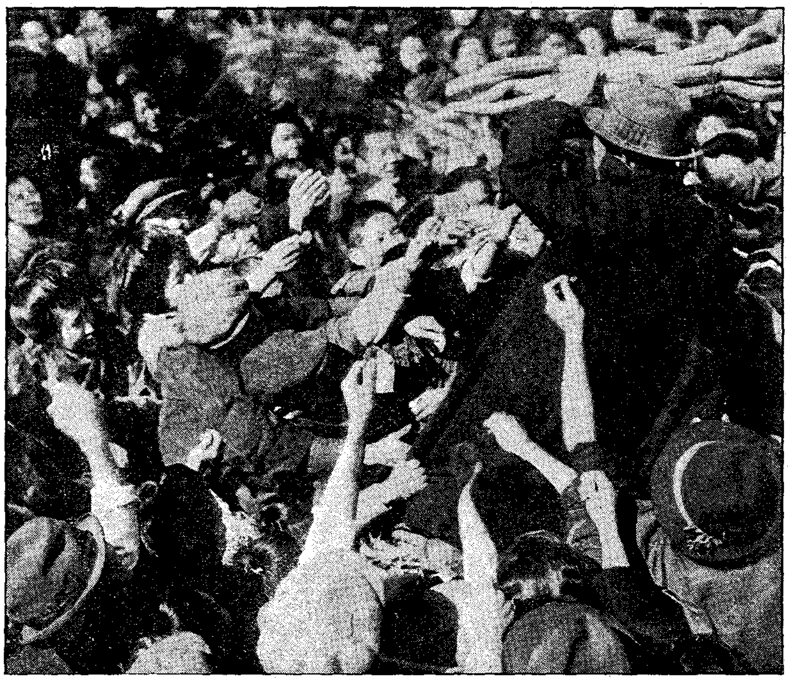
"Despite present conditions I believe that international solidarity in finance and production is realizable and necessary. Countries die as surely from too much money as from too little. Too high a rate of exchange is a burden equally heavy as too low a rate. This is the fact that will force the neutral nations and America to participate in European reconstruction. What is to be the credit basis of this world organization for the rehabilitation of all the loss and damage of war? To my mind it should not be carried by a loan but by international taxation. Coal, iron, land transportation, and marine transportation can be taxed to produce the resources which this organization would administer and use for the benefit of all. But the foundation wall of this general arrangement would be a Franco-German solidarity based on contiguity, the war, and the enforced exchange of iron, coal, and other products."

JAPAN'S NEW POOR

JAPAN'S MIDDLE CLASS is the hardest hit by the after-war increased cost of living, just as the middle class in other countries are the worst sufferers from a prosperity that has swelled the paunch of the profiteer and produced a free-spending working class. The cost of living in Japan has increased threefold since 1914, according to *The East and West News*, and the toll falls heaviest on government officers, professors, teachers, policemen, postal clerks, and other salaried people who form the middle class. As a consequence unrest and discontent prevail in this social stratum, and this is said to be more dangerous to Japan because this element constitutes the intelligent section and is the mainstay of the nation. *The East and West News* believes one remedy to be the entire recasting of the official salary system which was framed many decades ago and is completely unfit for conditions to-day. The new-rich, born of the war, we are told, are farmers, business men, and workers. Farmers, who form more than half the population, have profited greatly through the extraordinary rise in the price of farm products. Laborers demand and get wages that would have been ridiculed as preposterous before the war; and captains of industry have also reaped great harvests, for industrial companies have been paying forty, fifty, and even seventy per cent. dividends. As to the new poor we read that the Tokyo *Yomiuri* offered prizes for essays on domestic improvements, and—

"One prize-winner, evidently the wife of a salaried man, says that in a family of five persons, with three children, but without a maid, the mistress has to wash, mend, and remake no fewer than fifty unlined kimonos, before the next winter, while caring for her children and cooking and serving three meals every day. For one woman to be the mistress of a household, a domestic help, and a wet-nurse all in one is no easy task. When a visitor appears at the entrance of the house she has to throw her overall off, come to the door, and receive the caller herself, or bring in tea and refreshments if the visitor is to her husband. From morning till evening she has no time to rest or refresh her mind, and only while putting her baby to sleep can she glance over the contents of a paper or a magazine."

In the *Fujin No Tomo* (Woman's Companion) there is a minute account by a secondary schoolmaster's wife of how hard it is for



Adachi Photo.

FIGHTING THE H. C. L. IN JAPAN.

An officer of the Tokyo City Government selling vegetables at cost to a frantic mob only too eager to outreach one another in handing over money in payment for a bunch of lotus-roots, which rank in Japan as asparagus does in Western countries.

Adachi Photo.

A BAZAAR TO BEAT THE H. C. L.

Ladies of the Japanese Women's Patriotic Association become shopkeepers temporarily and sell vegetables at cost to all comers.

her to make both ends meet. The couple have three children of eight years downward. Their present income is about 1,252 yen a year (a yen is about fifty cents), or 104 yen a month, out of which their monthly expenses average:

> "Yen 18.57, rice and barley; yen 9.51, fish, meat, and vegetables; yen 3.65, fuel and charcoal; yen 4.40, food seasonings; yen 6.94, educational expenses; yen 2.84, kitchen utensils, etc.; yen 8.54, clothes; yen 9.06, visitors, presents, etc.; yen 8.81, house; yen 4.40, picnics, amusements; yen 9.17, books and other occupational expenses; yen 6.32, insurance."

CHINA'S BLUNT SPEECH TO BRITAIN

"KEEP YOUR KIND WORDS and leave me out of the question," is the gist of the Peking Government's statement to the British Foreign Office on the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, as interpreted by some Chinese journals, which cite the remark that Chinese opinion is "not unnaturally distrustful of any renewal of this agreement, all men holding that China has suffered enough from the operation of it in the matter of Shantung during the world-war." The "kind words" are in the clause in the treaty which guarantees China's territorial integrity, but this is "not even a nominal protection," and might even be used as a silencer of Chinese criticisms. Thus to any protests of China, we are told, the prompt reply of the contracting parties to the treaty is that China can not have anything to object to because her integrity is guaranteed by the treaty and therefore can not be infringed. The official Chinese statement communication states further that "as the formal ratification of the Austrian treaty has made China a member of the League of Nations, which she assumes was created in good faith, she is advised that a contract regarding her affairs between other members of the League can not be entered into without her prior consent having been obtained," and China holds that Article X is "a sufficient guaranty that her territorial integrity will be respected." The Peking *Daily News* describes the Chinese criticism of the Anglo-Japanese pact as follows:

> "It is as great a snub as it would be to say, 'Please keep your expressions of friendship to yourself. After your past conduct your friendship is distasteful to me.' But more than either of these considerations, the request is inspired by the feeling that it is not, in any case, consistent with the dignity of a sovereign state to have other sovereign states making even friendly arrangements between themselves regarding their treatment of a neighbor without asking that neighbor to be a party to these arrangements. The difficulty might be got over by making China the third member in a triple alliance. If it be replied to that that alliances can not be made with weak states, as they would only entail responsibilities without advantages, no further argument is needed to show that alliances between strong states are in themselves inimical to the weak ones."

In the view of *The China Press* much of the opposition to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is based on the belief that the Japanese Government is "a pigmy in the claws of a military oligarchy which functions behind the throne, the Cabinet, and Parliament." On this point the Shanghai *North China Daily News* thinks it significant that important Japanese newspapers also accuse the Japanese Government of being under such sinister control, and it quotes the Osaka *Asahi* as saying that the Hara Government is "unable to get rid of the militaristic influence." Meanwhile, *The North China Daily News* remarks that the continuance of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty indicates that the British Government is "not prepared to renew the alliance without alteration," and the year's grace now secured will allow of all issues being weighed and "of giving full satisfaction on the points on which China addrest the inquiry to London." This journal proceeds:

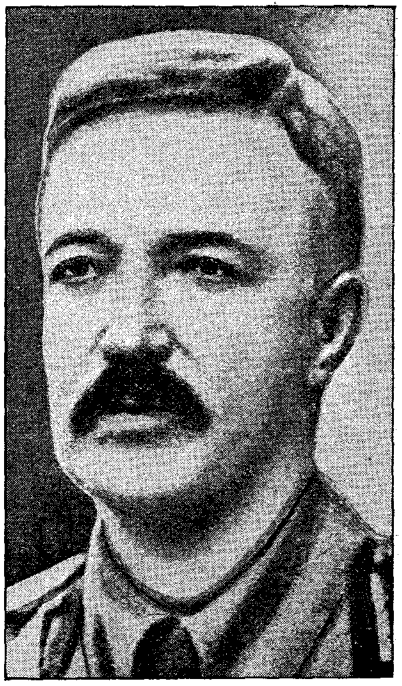
> "The reference to the elimination of German influences in the Far East is specially interesting. Clearly the 'open-door' idea is something of a mockery if Japan retains the best parts of Shantung as practically her own property."

From a comparatively inspired source we have an English opinion on the non-renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty in the London *Daily Chronicle*, which is called "a Lloyd George Liberal paper." Its political correspondent tells us that—

> "Great Britain and Japan have agreed in the first place that the old treaty should lapse in order that a renewal of the agreement in some similar form, or possibly with some modifications, should be referred to the League of Nations.
>
> "The relations between both countries and the United States have been under recent diplomatic consideration and must also naturally be considered by the League of Nations, since the old treaty between Great Britain and Japan had a clause forbidding its exercise in respect of any war arising with the United States. Possibly a reference now of the renewal of the old treaty to the League of Nations may make for amicable agreements also between Japan and the United States."

VERDICT ON THE AMRITSAR "MASSACRE"

THE CONDEMNATION of the British authorities for shootings of Indian natives at Amritsar in the Punjab, as exprest by the investigating commission of the British Government, arouses sharp differences of opinion in England and in India. The Amritsar "massacre," we are reminded by the press, is the most striking and tragic occurrence among many conflicts between the Indian Government and anti-British sympathizers in India that have taken place in the train of war. Violent outbreaks of disorder in Calcutta eventuated from the "passive-resistance" movement against the Rowlatt Act, which is described as a measure continuing in milder form the "Defense of India Act, made necessary by the attempts to overthrow British rule during the war." Agitators seized upon this measure, says the London *Morning Post*, to organize a movement which "threatened the very existence of British rule in India." The shooting at Amritsar on April 10, 1919, in which five hundred persons were killed and about 1,500 were wounded in ten minutes, was done under the direction of Brigadier-General R. E. H. Dyer, commanding British and Indian troops, who fired without warning on an assembly of natives in the Jallianwala Bagh, an enclosed park. In testifying before Lord Hunter's commission of inquiry, General Dyer said that he came to Amritsar in response to a request for help from the police and civil authorities and that his advent was preceded by disturbances by the natives in the course of which several Europeans were murdered and two banks and the town hall were wrecked. General Dyer's defense is that he found that civil law was at an end at Amritsar and decided that military law in this extraordinary case would have to take its place. The Hunter commission submitted two reports, a majority report by the five English members and a minority report by the three Indian members. Both the Indian and English members, we learn from the British Government's official summary of the report on disorders in the Punjab and elsewhere, generally agree in justifying the firing done by the police and military "with the exception of the Jallianwala Bagh and certain minor incidents." They all pronounce unfavorably upon General Dyer's handling of the Jallianwala Bagh meeting and upon certain of the orders passed in the course of the administration of martial law. They further agree in exonerating the government of India from all blame, and we read:



International Photo.

THE "HERO" OF AMRITSAR.

Brigadier-General R. E. H. Dyer, who was relieved of his command in the Punjab for the shooting of Indian natives at Amritsar, but whose Tory friends revere him as the embodiment of the spirit of "race domination" as the only method of ruling India.

> "Regarding Amritsar, the English members hold that the outbreak was anti-Government at every stage, hostility to the Government quickly merging into antipathy for Europeans as such and culminating on April 10, in the brutal murder of five inoffensive persons and savage assaults on others. The Indian members think that the anti-European sentiment developed subsequent to the firing on April 10, but do not dissent from the view that the firing was necessary.
>
> "But while admitting the difficulties of the situation, they consider that General Dyer's conduct at the Jallianwala Bagh is open to criticism in two respects, first, in that he fired without warning, and, secondly, in that he continued firing too long. They do not believe that the mob would have dispersed if warned, and considered that firing would have been necessary in any case. They consider that General Dyer, through a mistaken belief that continued firing would be justified by the effect produced in other places, committed a grave error in firing too long.
>
> "They find no grounds for believing that this action saved the situation and averted a second mutiny. But they do not think that General Dyer can be blamed for not attending to the wounded, as they are not convinced any one was exposed to unnecessary suffering for want of medical attention.
>
> "This opinion is not shared by the Indian members, who, while agreeing in the condemnation of General Dyer's action, take a graver view of the whole incident, stigmatizing his conduct as inhuman and un-British."

From London dispatches we learn also that an army council considered the report of the committee and a long statement submitted by Brigadier-General R. E. H. Dyer in his defense, and upheld the Commander-in-Chief in India for removing Dyer as Commander in the Punjab and barring him from holding any further army position in India. The council also upheld the Commander-in-Chief in declining to grant Dyer promotion and in his reduction of Dyer's pay to one-half. In the House of Commons in making this announcement Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, remarked that "Dyer can not be acquitted on an error of judgment." A Bombay correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* relates that the Indian press describe these penalties as totally inadequate and assert that the civil and military authorities have been whitewashed. Thus the Bombay *Chronicle*, said to be the organ of a man who was deported from India by the Government last year, expresses itself as follows:

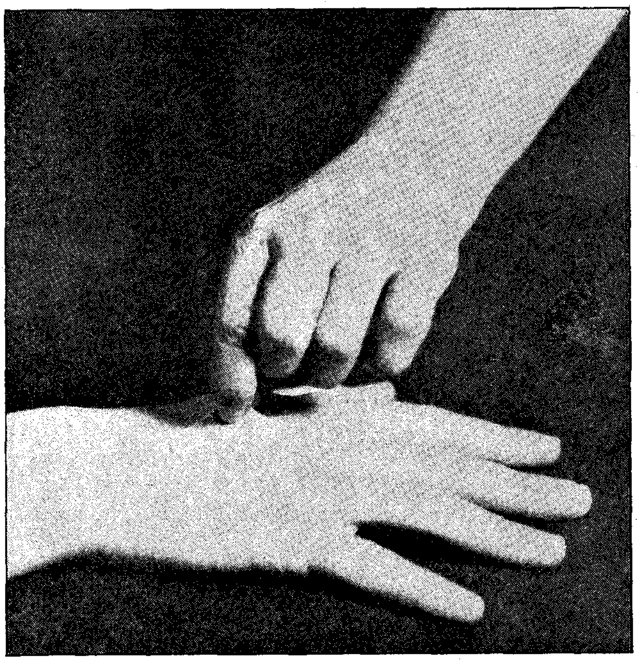
> "That the Imperial Government should lightly have minimized the gravity of the outrages must come as a profound shock to Indians, who have waited for justice with little fear of its betrayal. Everywhere the majority praise the officials with faint damns. If General Dyer was guilty of 'grave error' let us speak of the Germans in Belgium and the Belgians in the Kongo as having been guilty of indiscretions. There is not a word touching the exemplary punishments necessary to discourage a repetition, and to vindicate the *bona-fides* of the British indignation. General Dyer has been handed over to the notice of the Army Council, but it is unlikely that the consequences will overwhelm him. What of the justice due to Johnson O'Brien, Bosworth-Smith, Doveton, and other shining lights of the day of terror? Britain's honor remains unredeemed and India's wrong unredrest."

This extract is said by the *Telegraph's* Bombay correspondent to be typical of the views of the Indian press, and he adds—

> "It is to be feared that the lack of unanimity on the part of the committee will result in bitter division between Europeans and Indians in India. It would have been well if the majority had made concessions to the minority in order, at all costs, to achieve a unanimous verdict."

But a Simla correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the opinion is still wide-spread among Europeans, "however deplorable the loss of life at Amritsar may be, General Dyer's action saved India from greater bloodshed, and the feeling against penalizing him is accentuated by the incitements to the mob at Lyallpur to outrage Englishwomen." This correspondent quotes *The Pioneer* as saying that "neither the committee nor any one else can reconstitute the atmosphere of Amritsar during those terrible days or realize how great the weight of responsibility which weighed on General Dyer's mind in the situation which faced him."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



Courtesy of "Good Health," Battle Creek, Michigan.

TESTING THE SKIN OF A WOMAN OF TWENTY.

TESTING THE SKIN OF A WOMAN OF SEVENTY-FIVE.

TO TELL AGE BY THE SKIN

AN ELASTIC, SNAPPY SKIN is that of a young person; a sluggish, doughy one denotes age. How to test this condition is told by an editorial writer in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., July). His rule is a desirable one to know, for one does not always realize his age. There are men and women young at sixty; or they may be old at thirty-five. The skin-test tells. Hold your fingers out straight, says the *Good Health* writer, and pick up a fold of skin on the back of the hand. If the skin snaps quickly back into place, you are young. If it stays up in a ridge, you are old. It's no use to say you aren't. You are seventy or eighty or ninety years old, no matter what the date of your birth. You are prematurely old. Even so, perhaps by painstaking effort you can win back some of the youth you have lost. He continues:

> "Many years ago, a French physiologist made the sage remark which has since become classical: 'A man is as old as his arteries.' This statement is literally true, because the arteries are the channels through which nourishment reaches the individual cells and tissue fibers of the body. The ever-waning energy of the living cells is replenished by the new supplies of nutritive material which reach them through the blood. When this is greatly reduced, they degenerate. Still further: Every living cell is continually, by its activity, producing poisons. If left to accumulate in the cell or about it, these poisons first depress and cripple and finally actually destroy the cell. A poisoned cell is intoxicated. This condition of the cells is fatigue or exhaustion.
>
> "When the arteries become old, they are shriveled and narrowed. The life-giving streams which poured in myriads of rivulets through every nook and corner of the body dwindle, and finally, in many areas, dry up completely and cease to flow. The result is first weakness, decrepitude, senility, and, finally, death.
>
> "It is equally true to say, 'A man is as old as his heart,' for when the heart fails to circulate the blood, the effect upon the tissues is the same as when the arteries shrivel so that they can no longer convey the blood.
>
> "We may also say, 'A man is as old as his kidneys,' for it is the duty of the kidneys to remove the poisonous acid wastes of the body. When these are left behind, the cells are rapidly poisoned, and the same condition is produced as when the arteries are shriveled and no longer able to carry to the cells fresh blood to wash away their poisons. The blood becomes saturated with poisons and all the cells become crippled and degenerate, until finally death closes the scene.
>
> "It is likewise perfectly correct to say, 'A man is as old as his liver,' for the duty of the liver is to destroy poisons; and when it, through overwork, becomes prematurely worn out and unable to perform its normal function, the blood is flooded with toxins which damage every cell and tissue and cause premature decay and death."

Again, it may be said, "A man is as old as his skin." One can get along without a stomach, but the skin is an organ essential to life. When an animal is deprived of the function of its skin, death occurs within a few hours. A healthy skin is an indication of good bodily health. A dingy, dry, wrinkled, or diseased skin is always an indication of some morbid condition. A healthy skin is thick, elastic, translucent. The bloom of health is on it, as upon the skin of a ripe, luscious peach. The writer goes on:

> "The skin is kept in health by the thyroid gland, which presides over its functions in a wonderful way. It is the function of the thyroid gland to destroy poisons, but the principal source of the poisons with which the thyroid gland has to deal is the alimentary canal. When putrefaction occurs in the colon as the result of constipation, a state of things always present in meat-eaters, floods of poison are continually poured into the blood, which impose upon the thyroid, as well as the liver and the kidneys, an enormous amount of useless and unnecessary work, by which they are prematurely worn out.
>
> "The wasting atrophy of a worn-out thyroid gland causes it to shrivel in size, a condition indicated by a depression at the lower part of the neck in front, just above the breast-bone. This may be constantly seen in old people, also in middle-aged persons who are prematurely old. In such cases, the skin is always found to possess certain characteristics which are a certain indication of old age. The skin, instead of being thick and elastic, snapping quickly back into place like a piece of rubber when a fold is pinched up, will be found to be thin, wrinkled, parchment-like, often so nearly transparent that the

veins can readily be traced by their bluish color, and not infrequently marked by dark-brown spots scattered here and there. These spots are at first small and almost imperceptible, but as age advances, they become more intense and finally of a very dark-brown tint. These spots are produced by the deposit in the skin of a poisonous pigment known as brenzcatechin.

"A glance at the accompanying cuts will show at once the contrast between the skin of youth and that of old age.

"For years, the writer has given much attention to the skin as an indication of the degree of advancement of the old-age process. When a fold of skin on the back of the hand of an old person is picked up between the thumb and finger, the ridge that is formed will remain elevated above the skin for some seconds, while in a young person a fold of skin picked up in a similar manner snaps back into place the instant it is released.

"The writer's former method in examining the skin in this way was to pick up a longitudinal fold of the skin. Some years ago, in examining a lady's hand in this way, she surprized us by remarking: 'You don't do it right, doctor. You don't do it right. My uncle, Judge Jones, told me that in the old slavery times the buyers, in examining slaves, used to examine the skin of the hands by pinching up a transverse fold. If the fold stood up instead of instantly disappearing when the skin was released, the examiner would say, "Oh, you're too old for any good. I don't want you."' Evidently, the slave-dealer found this simple test a better means of determining the age than the testimony of the poor slaves themselves or the masters who sought to dispose of them.

"Now look at your hands and see what story they tell. If you find a shiny, wrinkled skin, or one that has lost its elasticity, this is an announcement of the fact that you are prematurely old; and if you haven't already taken cognizance of this fact and begun to mend your ways, to economize your energies, to cultivate health and longevity, you would better begin at once. There is no time to be lost, for from now on your progress toward physical bankruptcy will be rapid unless you adopt every possible means to conserve youth, vitality, and life. Cut out meats of all sorts from your bill of fare. Discard tea and coffee. Take pains to masticate your food thoroughly. Avoid overeating.

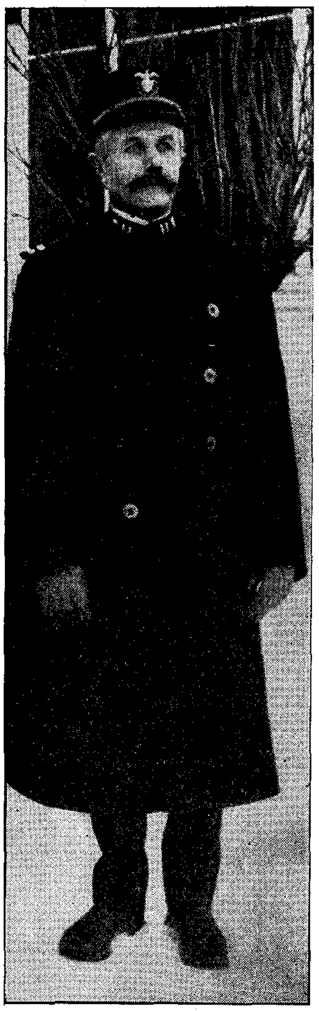
"Discard condiments of every sort. Go early to bed, and sleep eight or nine hours out of the twenty-four. Take a day off for an outing two or three times a month. Live in the open air as much as possible. Sleep in the outdoor air on a porch or with widely opened windows. Drink two or three quarts of water every day. Make a liberal supply of greens a part of your daily bill of fare. Eat potatoes largely instead of bread. Eat a big spoonful of bran at every meal. Don't worry."

COOKS AND CHEMISTS—It has been remarked lately, says *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York), that the day of the chemist has arrived; in fact, some of us were of the opinion that it was already high noon. There is evidence, however, from some quarters that the dawn is just breaking. It continues:

"For example, the Civil Service Commission of New York City would like very much to find a first-class cook; and for culinary ability of a sufficiently high order it will pay a stipend of $2,500 per annum. Likewise the city is in need of the service of a chemist skilled in food and drug examination, but his value is marked down to $1,800 per annum. Proceeding further, we discover that a competent laboratory assistant in pathology may secure a fine position at $950 per annum. Comparisons are odious; but no one doubts that we need good cooks."

A TRIUMPH FOR AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING

"AN UNPARALLELED FEAT in the history of American ship-construction" is what the salvage of the steamship *Liberty Glo*, thirty-sixth ship turned out at Hog Island, is termed by Francis Judson Tietsort, who writes of it in *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York). It was also a sea-triumph for the riveted ship and a vindication, we are told, of this type of construction. The *Liberty Glo* struck a floating mine while *en route* from New York to Hamburg on December 5 last. The explosion cut the vessel completely in two, the bulwarks and deck-plates alone holding her together. The accident occurred ten miles off the Netherlands coast. Eight hours later the vessel broke in two, both parts floating ashore one and one quarter miles apart. Despite the severe storms that raged throughout the winter the salvaging gangs managed to save the greater part of the vessel's cargo, and on April 4, 1920, the vessel was pulled into deep water by tugs and brought into Rotterdam on April 7. Writes Mr. Tietsort:



CAPTAIN STOUSLAND,

"The plucky skipper whose name has gone round the world."

"On the morning of April 7 of this year the telegraph department in the administration building of the world's greatest shipbuilding plant, that at Hog Island, Pa., was called by the cable bureau of the Western Union. The following cable message from Rotterdam came clicking over the wires:

Liberty Glo arrived Rotterdam.

STOUSLAND. . . .

"The terse cable dispatch from Captain Stousland, the plucky skipper, whose name has gone round the world as that of a modest hero of the sea, also recorded a great victory for a much-maligned, gratuitously traduced shipyard, and a vindication of the class of construction it has put into 102 ships thus far launched. It told the world that the intensive riveting methods used on the plates, employing the world's most modern and efficient compress-air apparatus, had demonstrated beyond question or cavil their worth. . . . . . .

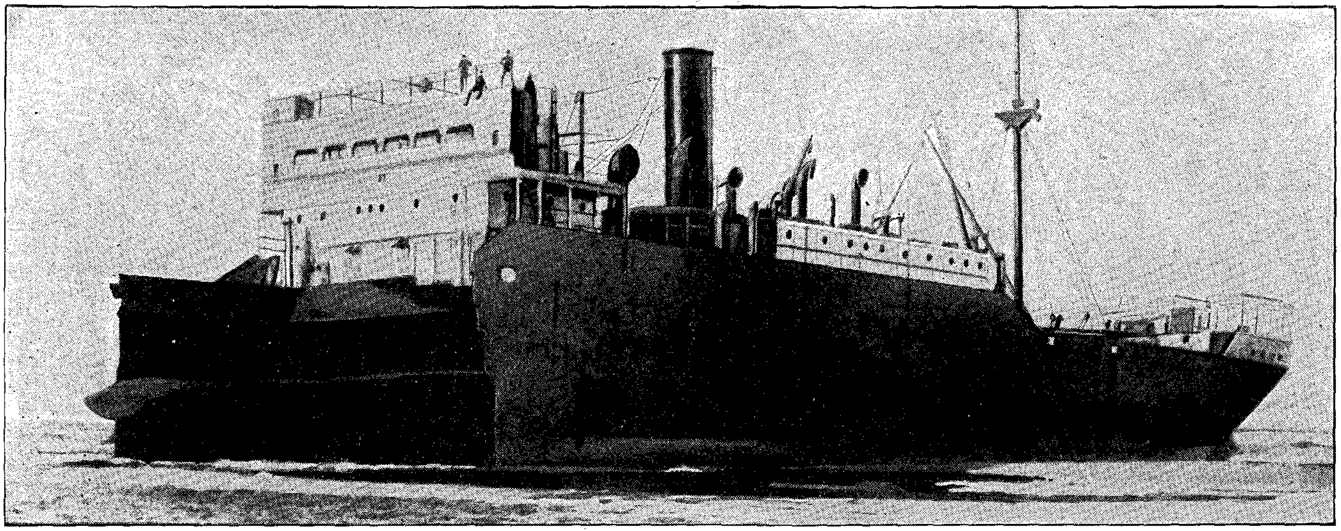
"The manager of Dirkzwager's Salvage Company, of Maassluis, Holland, which took the contract for salving the ship and her cargo, frankly stated that when his house had taken the job it was the general opinion that 'the ship would not last long enough to get the cargo out.' But he went on to say 'that I never, in all my experience, have seen a ship built as strongly and constructed in such a marvelous way (especially the famous bulkheads, of a strength I never saw before) as the steamship *Liberty Glo*, and I take the opportunity to compliment the builders of the strongest and most remarkable ship ever stranded on the coast of the Netherlands.'

"Mr. A. S. Dirkzwager, the manager, in a statement made public this spring, also declared:

"'Having been in the salvage business for years, I naturally have observed that ships when on the beach of Holland exposed to the North Sea as a general rule depend for the success of their salving upon fine weather after stranding; failing in this, ships generally break up and soon fill with water. . . . . . .

"'The *Liberty Glo* was an exception to this rule, remaining practically intact (the after part about 325 feet long) after four months on the beach of the Dutch island of Ameland in a place exposed to every gale, of which there have been plenty this winter. . . . . .

"'During one of these gales, another new ship of about the same size as the *Liberty Glo* stranded on the isle of Terschelling, about fifteen miles from the spot where the *Liberty Glo* stranded, and in less than four hours broke in two, with every compartment



SHE STOOD THE POUNDING OF THE BREAKERS FOUR MONTHS—AFTER SECTION OF THE *LIBERTY GLO.*

Another ship of the same size, stranded near by, broke up in four hours. The *Liberty Glo* struck a floating mine on December 5, and was towed into Rotterdam on April 7. "A great victory for a much-maligned, gratuitously traduced shipyard."

full of water and no chance whatever of salving her—a notable difference from the *Liberty Glo.*'"

Captain Stousland's home ashore is at Rutherford, N. J. When he was assigned to the command of the *Liberty Glo* he was a lieutenant-commander in the United States Naval Reserve Force. It was on November 20 of last year that he sailed from New York, bound for Hamburg with a cargo of oil and cotton, and having a crew of thirty men. On December 5, when only ten hours from her destination, the ship was cautiously making her way down the Netherlands coast in dirty weather. There were still many unswept mine-fields in the neighborhood. A week before a ship had been blown up and sunk near this very spot. Mr. Tietsort goes on:

"Suddenly, without any warning, at half-past two in the afternoon, the ship encountered a mine sidewise, not on her bow. The mine came in contact with the big freighter well aft, below No. 2 hatch. There were a crash of rending steel and a terrific concussion which shook the vessel from stem to stern, and then came a great roar, as the floating or partly submerged mine exploded. There was an upheaval of the forward well deck which spouted a volcano of oil, baled cotton, and wreckage high in the air above the masthead. With the sea rushing in through the twisted and torn plates, the ship instantly began to sink, settling by the head. Her stern rose in the air, but as Captain Stousland ordered the water-tight compartments closed, the ship was kept afloat. An S. O. S. wireless alarm was sent out to the coast-guard stations, who replied with the laconic assurance, 'Coming.' But rescue from that source never came. . . . . . .

"The men wished immediately to abandon the ship, but Captain Stousland made up his mind to reach the land and beach the vessel.

"George H. W. Weston, the chief engineer, who later died of exposure in the boats, with three other men was meantime toiling below decks with his driving turbine and encouraging the 'black gang' to keep up steam, while the wallowing ship plunged slowly toward the coast. . . . . . .

"At this time all that held the two parts of the vessel together were a few deck plates. At eight o'clock in the evening, five and three-quarter hours after the explosion, the *Liberty Glo* came to anchor in seven fathoms of water just outside the white line of breakers off Ameland Island. It was still raining and the wind had increased. From this point the story may best be told in the words of Captain Stousland's report to the Shipping Board, which we have obtained from Washington:

"'At ten P. M. she commenced to break up—bulwarks gradually opened up—I knew she was doomed. I sent out a call for assistance; but no result.

"'Did you ever as a boy see-saw? Well, that was just what the motion reminded me of.

"'I never knew what held her together so long. You could see the bow go down—and the stern the same way. She was wriggling like a snake, but still she held.

"'The crew without exception were panic-stricken and it was only by using strong language that I got them away from the boats. After anchoring they would run to the boat every time they heard her cracking.

"'It was a hellish night, the roar of the breakers, the grinding of the deck plates, beams, and girders and the noise of escaping steam as the pipes broke. At 4 P. M. the men had lowered the boats, in all kinds of confusion, bent upon the one thing, getting away from the ship, and I will admit she was not a very desirable place to be in.

"'I told them to remain under the stern and if the ship was remaining all night to come back, but they cut the painter and disappeared in the darkness.

"'It flashed in my mind, as the men left in the boats, that if she did clear the breakers and drifted out to sea and was boarded by fishermen, I would want to be there, and as I had only a few seconds to make up my mind I decided to stay so that the boat could not be claimed as salvage.

"'I was alone, standing on the forward part of the lower bridge watching her death-struggle, and it was a wonderfully impressive sight. The iron girders, beams, and deck-plates were struggling for supremacy against the elements—she twisted and bent one way and then the other, and finally at 4:30 A. M. she broke in two. With a tremendous roar of protest the after part split from the bow and gradually drifted down toward a gleaming white outline in the darkness, looking like the white teeth of a wolf waiting to devour her—the breakers.

"'I was half dazed and could not quite connect things in my mind. It happened so fast. The night was dark—no lights—the noise of escaping steam, and what would that part of her that I was on do?

"'At just about 6:30 A. M. she struck in the breakers, sea washing clear over. Every time she hit one would expect her to split in two. Finally she settled broadside in the surf.'

"After this desperate night, daylight finally came and Captain Stousland, standing alone on the bridge of his ship, could make out faintly, through the lightening gloom, the beach beyond the raging line of surf. He could just distinguish the towers of Ameland Island light-house ahead. At ten o'clock in the morning the coast-guard on the beach launched a life-boat and after a struggle with the breakers managed to get alongside of the ship and Captain Stousland made a leap for life into a net held for him.

"Thereafter the gale drove the hulk of the *Liberty Glo* higher on the sand, and when the wind abated somewhat she lay at the tide line. . . . . . .

"Had the men of the crew stuck with their captain on board the ship throughout the night they would all have been saved and much suffering would have been prevented. It is hard to control men, however, when they are driven by terror under such circumstances. . . . . . .

"So far as we have been able to learn, there has never been a similar instance of a ship blown completely in two being of such sturdy and high-grade construction that both ends floated, the after end being saved practically intact, together with the cargo. . . . The story of what Captain Stousland and the men of the salvaging crew went through in the course of the four months of winter gales which were withstood by the *Liberty Glo* would make a story in itself. . . . A letter written by Captain Stousland to Mr. Brush dated 'On board *Liberty Glo*, April 1, 1920,' will indicate the final struggle to get the major part of the craft into deep water. . . . . . .

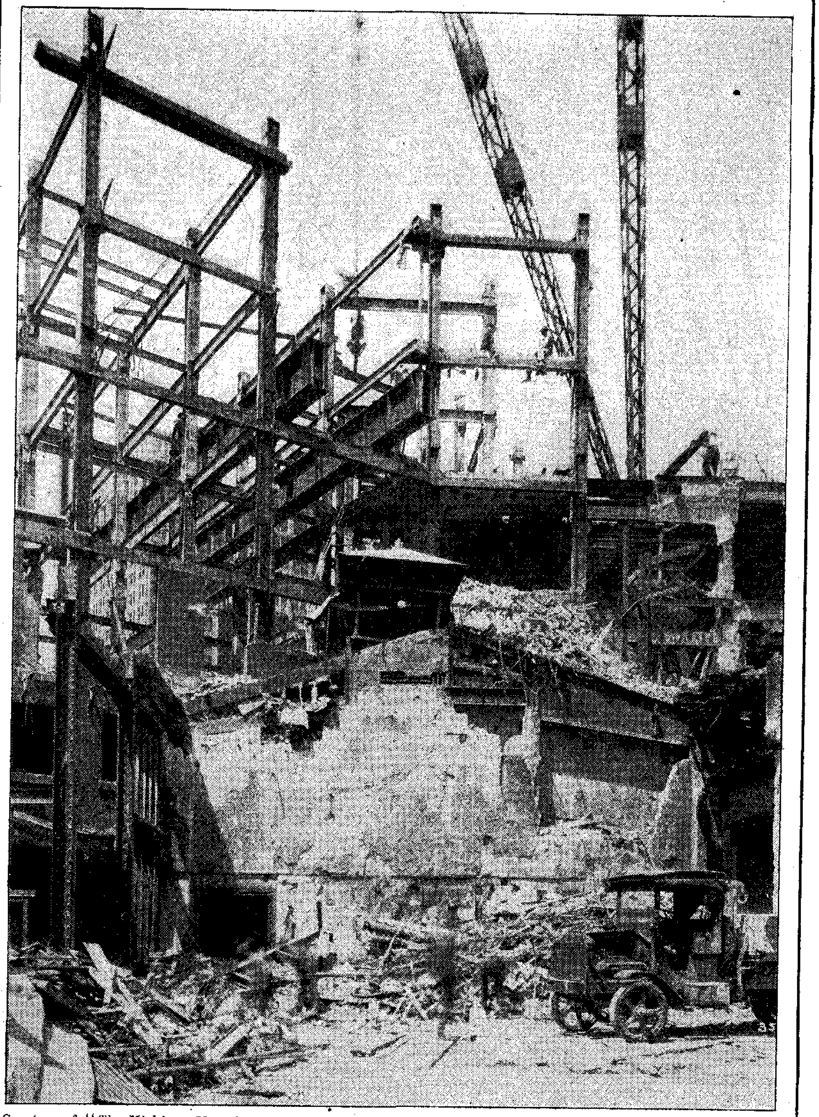
"'We have met with all kinds of handicaps—very little water—sea too choppy for the sand-sucker to work—and this morning we have the anchors home and they must be shifted. All cargo discharged and the value over half-million dollars. . . . . . .

"'It has been a fight—pulling and dragging every foot gained—and now when victory is almost in our grasp it looks very much as if our attempt of getting the last one hundred feet should be frustrated by bad weather. . . . . . .

"'I think it is a most remarkable case and I do hope that in the event of her getting to Rotterdam—it would hurt very much if she is sold. I hope they will decide upon rebuilding her—a new foreship from No. 3 bulkhead and bottom repaired.

"'The long-drawn-out anxiety and worry—the physical and mental strain—the uncertainty of almost everything—all begin to tell and I most earnestly hope it will soon end, but it must end successfully.' . . . . . .

"Finally came the cable from Captain Stousland to Hog Island announcing the safe arrival of his ship at the Rotterdam dry dock. It is a brave tale of a stanch ship, of the heroism of a daring skipper, and of added luster in the merchant marine of the United States. Every ship-builder and every seafaring man has felt a glow of pride in the record of both captain and ship enduring so trying an ordeal. From its material aspect, if the tale teaches anything, it is that the American riveted ship, as fabricated at Hog Island, is afloat to stay!"



Courtesy of "The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record."

GETTING A PROFIT OF $150,000 OUT OF WRECKAGE.

THE SAVINGS OF DESTRUCTION

NOWADAYS, WRECKING a big building does not mean its wholesale destruction. About one-third of it may be saved for subsequent use. As an illustration of this, F. W. Hersey describes in *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record* (Detroit) the wrecking of the Hotel Pontchartrain in that city, which has just been pulled down in order to erect a larger building on its site. It has appeared a wanton destruction, Mr. Hersey remarks, but the fact is that the builders of the hotel put into it too much good work. The building was constructed so well that it was impossible to remodel it for any other purpose than a hotel with limited accommodations. As pressing as the demands for hotel accommodations are, the need of office room is even more so, hence the wreckage. Says Mr. Hersey:

"Many months were occupied in the fabrication of this building, but its disintegration will have been completed within less than ninety days, for, as every one knows, it takes longer to build than to tear down. As the passer-by views this destruction, he sees sputtering flame eating its way through steel, the dust of falling débris, and the ceaseless swing of hammer.

"To him it is merely destruction; a hasty, heartless battering down. But should he step within the shell and contemplate the devastation with an inquiring mind, he would find that here is orderly destruction, a strange sort of methodical tearing away, as if somewhere within the fabric was a treasure or perhaps a secret for which two hundred men were searching.

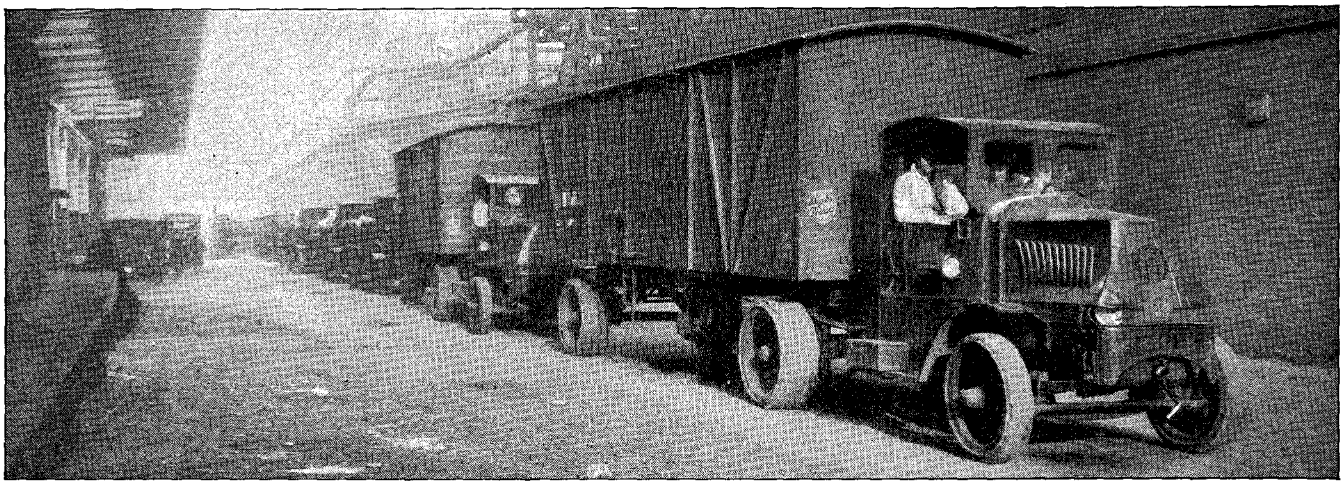
"There is a treasure in the building, a rough sort of wealth, which, until the secret of salvage came from the sea and taught men how to turn waste into profit, was lost. Only a few years ago the meaning of salvage had no significance except upon the sea. Men salvaged ships, and many a fortune has been built upon reclamation of derelicts found upon the oceans and towed or sailed to ports. When the world-war turned men's efforts to wastage, the need for some effort at conservation brought the true meaning of salvage into more common recognition.

"There always have been economical souls who have found among the ruins of buildings materials they could make use of, but the science of salvage as it is now practised really came into existence about the time of the World's Fair at Chicago, in 1893. When the fair came to an end, many of the buildings were purchased for the building material they contained. The Pennsylvania building, for one instance, was taken down carefully and rebuilt into a twelve-apartment house in another part of Chicago. This building has netted the owners handsome revenues.

"Figures as to the value of the building as a salvaging proposition are not available, but it has been estimated that there was, in the shell, a profit of at least $150,000 for the company that could apply the most scientific methods to the work of demolition. These figures may not be anywhere near the true value, but they at least give some idea of salvaging values.

"Ely Krause, manager for the American House Wrecking Company, who has been engaged in the business for a quarter of a century, recalls the time when brick from a building like the Pontchartrain was sold for $1 a load, with 2,000 bricks to a load. He knows of instances where brick was given freely to whoever would haul it away. Times have changed. Salvaged brick is worth $10 a thousand, uncleaned, and Mr. Krause says he could have obtained as high as $15 a thousand had there been more salvageable brick in the hotel.

"Had the Pontchartrain been built with less extravagance and thoroughness, the salvaging company would have realized more profit on the brick. Mr. Krause speaks of the brick in this building as being of exceptional quality. One of these bricks, he says, will block the wheels of a loaded truck, whereas much of the brick now manufactured will crumble under such a weight."



Courtesy of "Highway Magazine," Chicago.

A TRAIN OF TRUCKS, WITH SPECIAL REFRIGERATOR-CAR TRAILERS, LEAVING THE UNION STOCK-YARDS, CHICAGO, FOR NEAR-BY CENTERS DURING THE RECENT RAILROAD TIE-UP.

FIGHTING FAMINE WITH GOOD ROADS

WHEN THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE threatened Chicago with famine, a combination of good roads and motor-trucks averted that disaster. George F. Paul tells about it in *The Highway Magazine* (Chicago). When the possibility of a nation-wide railroad tie-up became apparent, this writer made a special investigation of highway transport conditions in and about Chicago to determine how this great manufacturing center could utilize the highways in supplying necessities to near-by cities. He writes:

"There came a call for motor-trucks. Dozens of cities within a radius of fifty to seventy-five miles of Chicago, which are dependent upon the big packing-houses for their meat supplies, began to flash S. O. S. calls as soon as the switchmen walked out.

"The shortage of cars had recently kept outlying towns and cities on a day-to-day ration. One day's supply shut off would mean a meat famine.

"The highways extending from Chicago to points within a radius of fifty to seventy-five miles were in fair condition in spite of the wet spring, and the city was immediately able to dispatch convoys of from eight to twelve motor-trucks, each convoy leaving as rapidly as it could be loaded.

"Convoy after convoy rumbled over the hard-surfaced roads or pulled sturdily through the mud, reaching the thickly populated manufacturing centers of Waukegan, Aurora, Elgin, and Gary within a few hours with thousands of pounds of fresh meat.

"Perhaps realizing that such a necessity would at some time arise, some of the big packers had purchased a large supply of specially designed tractor trailers, which are in reality small refrigerator-cars.

"Each one is capable of holding twenty-four thousand pounds of fresh meat. Each trailer has its own refrigerating system, and the meat is kept at a temperature of 35 degrees during the hauls.

"The construction of these trailer bodies is interesting. They are 45 feet long, 11 feet 3 inches high, and 7 feet 6 inches wide. A cork lining serves to keep the contents at an even temperature. All meats are suspended from the ceiling of the body as in standard railroad refrigerator-cars. Each trailer is demountable from the fifth wheel of the tractor and can be detached by two men in three minutes, through the use of two strong jacks fixt to each trailer body.

"Not only was the meat supply handled by motor-truck, but many commercial houses depended upon local motor transport companies to move their freight between Chicago and points throughout the Middle West. Thousands of tons of goods were thus kept moving.

"It took the war with its car shortage to demonstrate the value of the motor-truck in commercial transport. But at the same time, America's need for better highways was made apparent. The railroad strike has again brought the motor-truck as an intercity freight vehicle into nation-wide prominence and shown the value of good roads."

AFRICAN GEMS THE GIFT OF THE SEA

SOUTH-AFRICAN DIAMONDS came originally from the sea, according to a writer in *The Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco), and there is a huge deposit under its waters, off the African coast. Diamonds are even now dredged from the sea-bottom, but the original source has never yet been tapped. Diamond-mining, the writer tells us, is now the principal industry in southwest Africa. Diamonds were first discovered in 1908, during railway construction, in the valley sands of the coastal desert, and have since been recovered over a stretch of 270 miles between latitude 28 and 24 degrees S. However, there are wide intervals where no stones have been found, and none has been discovered at a greater distance than fifteen miles from the coast. He goes on:

"Various theories have been advanced as to the origin of these diamonds, but the theory to which facts appear most satisfactorily to lend themselves is that the diamonds are of sea origin. It is generally believed by geologists that primary deposits exist under the sea within the area between Possession Island and Pomona on the mainland. The stones already found by dredging in the sea are believed to have been thrown up on the floor of the ocean by volcanic action, while the stones on the mainland, according to this theory, have been washed up and carried by the wind in the drifting sand dunes. Another fact which geologists believe substantiates their theory is that the largest stones hitherto found have been picked up just south of Pomona, which indicates that the center from which the gems were distributed is situated in closer proximity to the southern part of the Pomona claims than to any other section of the fields. Taking everything into consideration, they are led to believe that the Southwest African diamonds have been derived from primary deposits that lie buried beneath the sea somewhere in the neighborhood, and evidently to the south of Pomona. Experts are agreed that the diamonds are unlike those of any other known source—primary or alluvial—in the Union of South Africa. This view is indorsed by the Antwerp and Amsterdam cutters, who maintain that the stones in hardness and other physical properties more closely resemble the product of the Brazilian fields. They are characterized by great brilliancy, even in the uncut state, and the quality is remarkably good. This accounts for the fact that, notwithstanding their diminutive size, great numbers of these stones have been absorbed by the world markets. In weight the diamonds range from 1/20 to 34 carats. The average size of diamonds produced in 1913 was 1/4 carat. The largest stones have been found in the Pomona and Ida Tal area. As regards color, diamonds of almost every conceivable hue are represented. Blue-white stones occur, but are on the whole rare. On the other hand, clear white crystals are very common and make up the bulk of the output. Many yellow, pink, dark red, purplish, bluish, green, and black stones are also found. During 1913, the last full year before the war, the production amounted to 1,284,727 carats, valued at $13,132,250."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

JAPANESE SCHOOL ERUPTION IN HAWAII

ABOLISH THE SEPARATE JAPANESE language schools in Hawaii; their influence is un-American, recommends the Federal Survey Commission of the United States Bureau of Education. The recent "World Survey," issued by the Interchurch World Movement, representing the standpoint of American missionary education, reports 78 Buddhist and Shinto temples in the islands with schools attached to most of them and teachers imported largely from Japan. Now the Federal Survey reports 163 language schools, 449 teachers, and 20,000 pupils, all but ten organized under Buddhist auspices. Since the figures for the public-school system in Hawaii approximate 800 teachers and 36,000 pupils all told, the preponderance of the Japanese element is strikingly brought out by these two independent surveys. Americans may be aware that our Hawaiian Territory contains three of the "most continuously, variously, and harmlessly active volcanoes on earth"—here is evidence of a dangerous Japanese volcano in eruption on American soil.

Quoting "a well-known statesman's" words, "there is no spot under our flag to-day of such strategic importance to our Government as Hawaii," the Interchurch Survey says, in part:

> "The Hawaiian problem is in reality a Japanese problem.
>
> "The estimated total population of Hawaii in 1917 was 250,627. [Census Bureau figures reported July 15, 1920, are 255,912.] Of these, 102,470 were Japanese. In other words, the group of Japanese was more than three times larger than the next largest racial group on the Islands and four times larger than the group of native Hawaiians. Since that time the number of Japanese has steadily increased.
>
> "The number of Japanese children born in Hawaii is large. Already Japanese influence is the determining factor in the decision of many important questions. This was recently demonstrated in the defeat of the Americanization bill providing for the teaching of English and of the principles of the American Government in the schools of the islands.
>
> "There are to-day seventy-eight Buddhist and Shinto temples in the islands.
>
> "The Buddhist temple in Honolulu cost $100,000 and is, with the exception of the Mormon temple there, the most expensive building on the islands.
>
> "Schools are maintained in connection with most of these temples, where, after public-school hours, boys and girls are taught the Japanese language and other things Japanese. The teachers are Buddhist priests or teachers imported largely from Japan.
>
> "So strong has Buddhism become on the islands that an organized persecution of Japanese Christians was undertaken in the spring of 1919. The Buddhists have recently shown their powerful hand in another way, namely, by defeating the proposed law to compel every teacher of every school to pass an examination in the English language and in American ideals. On the other hand, Japanese Christians in Hawaii were among the most active supporters of this bill.
>
> "Mormonism is also active here, and the Mormon Church has gathered as many adherents among the native Hawaiians as has the first and oldest missionary society which has been at work in the islands for a century. Missionary work in Hawaii divides itself largely into work for Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, and natives. There is also work for Filipinos and Portuguese."

The Federal Survey Commission finds that Japanese groups everywhere in the islands set up separate schools for their children with sessions in the morning—sometimes as early as six o'clock—before they go to the public schools, and again after public-school hours. Of children who enter the public school at six or seven years not more than 2 or 3 per cent. speak the English language. It is the native language of only about 2,400 school-children, 1,500 of these in private schools, 900 in public schools. The Commission's report (Bulletin 1920, No. 16, United States Bureau of Education) says:

> "The Commission is convinced that the language schools, which in the aggregate outnumber the public schools of the Territory, are centers of an influence which, if not distinctly anti-American, is certainly un-American. Because of these schools children born here of foreign parents, soon to become the voters of this commonwealth, soon to play a prominent part in the affairs of the Territory, are being retarded in accepting American customs, manners, ideals, principles, and standards. Instead of supplementing other agencies at work in the islands, which are earnestly seeking to prepare these children to meet the duties and responsibilities of citizenship in America, these schools in their influence are obstacles standing squarely in the road.
>
> "Altho the Commission recognizes the inherent right of every person in the United States to adopt any form of religious worship which he desires, nevertheless it holds that the principle of religious freedom to which our country is unswervingly committed does not demand that practises and activities must be tolerated in the name of religion which make the task of training for the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship a well-nigh hopeless one. The Commission, therefore, feels no hesitancy in recommending as a first and important step in clearing away the obstacles from the path of the Territorial public-school system that all foreign language schools be abolished. It, however, desires to point out that in accomplishing this a due and proper regard should be had for the sensibilities of the people who will be affected thereby; that the reasons for abolishing the schools be made very clear to all, and that a plan be devised which will retain all the worthy features of the schools."

The main features of the plan proposed for abolishing these schools are interesting, not only on account of the delicate international situation at the Hawaiian crossroads of the Pacific, but because they may suggest ways of meeting the foreign-language issue raised in many other parts of the United States. Nine recommendations are made:

1. Abolish all foreign-language schools at the next session of the territorial legislature, except that parents not Hawaiian-born may create their own schools for children who can never become American citizens.

2. Wherever demanded the Territorial Department of Education shall offer foreign-language classes, all grades, for an hour a day at the close of the regular school session.

3. Enrolment shall depend upon satisfactory work in the public school and parents shall pay a sufficient fee to support this additional teaching.

4. Foreign-language teaching shall be adequately organized and controlled by the Department; the objectives being to "bring together a corps of persons who combine a mastery of the oral and written language, teaching skill, and unquestioned loyalty to American ideals," and to provide text-books "whose content shall be predominantly American rather than foreign, as now."

5 and 6. Appropriate funds to take over schools now belonging to various missions and authorize commissioners to appraise buildings which the Department can use to advantage.

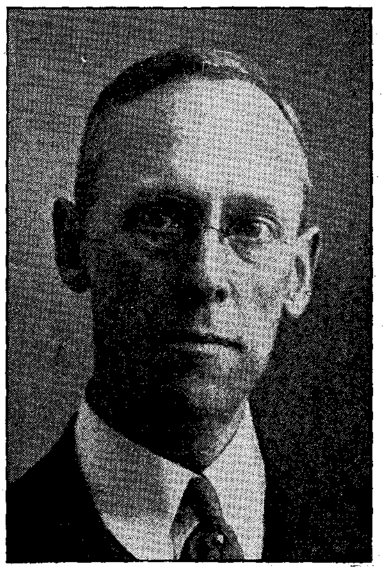
7. Appropriate funds for publicity by the Department to explain and prevent misunderstanding of the change.

8. Lengthen the school day to seven or eight hours, "thereby making it possible effectively to organize agricultural, industrial, manual, and play activities for those children whose parents work in the fields and who but for such opportunities might be running the streets."

9. When the demand is sufficient, offer electives in oriental languages in the public high schools, on the basis of electives in other foreign languages.

AMERICAN PLAN TO REBUILD REIMS

REIMS, the thirteenth-century cathedral city of France, ruthlessly ruined by Germany in the war, is to be reconstructed on the city-plan completed by George B. Ford, an American architect and city-planning expert of New York. American writers immediately discover a reciprocity of service to France for that of L'Enfant's plans accepted more than a century ago for Washington, our capital city. Mr. Ford reports that 80,000 people are now trying to live in Reims, where there are only 2,000 repairable houses for 30,000 persons; 9,000 out of 14,000 buildings were completely destroyed; the mutilated Cathedral is under a temporary wooden roof protected by tar-paper. We find Mr. Ford's own words regarding his city-plan, as quoted by William L. Chenery in the New York *Times Book Review and Magazine*, most enlightening:



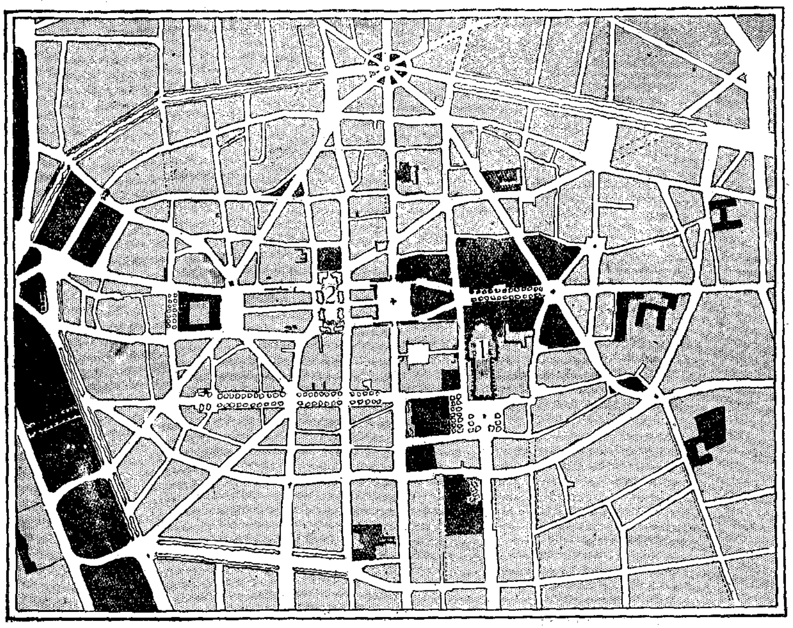
AMERICAN REBUILDER OF REIMS.

George B. Ford, whose plan will make the martyred French city more practical, sanitary, and beautiful than before the war.

"Our problem was to design an industrial city which will probably ultimately have a population of 300,000 and at the same time to preserve the charm of the old city and in particular to retain the historic monuments and the characteristic architecture. With these two dominant motives the plan calls for the building of four new divisions, north, south, east, and west of the original city, together with the creation of great thoroughfares to unify the entire community. In the creation of these new divisions, and indeed in the rebuilding of the original city, the effort has been made to incorporate those new features of municipal life which have proved their worth in the United States and elsewhere.

"In the center of the city the purpose has been to group the development about the historic places and to connect these with the newer parts of the future city. The fact that so large a proportion of buildings are beyond repair has made it practicable to lay out through streets and to create open spaces. Thus, for example, behind the Cathedral a large open space which will be of great service in showing Notre Dame to better advantage, has been planned.

"From this park runs a great avenue through the city. This passes through the Place du Forum, which dates back to Roman times. Adjoining the forum will be a large building to be used as the meeting-place of public and private bodies, while in the forum itself open-air meetings may be held. The broad avenue extends across the city from the library to the city hall, and intersecting this central highway are other broad streets which run through the city.



AMERICAN CITY-PLAN FOR THE FUTURE REIMS.

Historic and planted areas in black. At center, Place Royale. Above, circular esplanade from which radiate new diagonal thoroughfares. (1) Cathedral. (2) Forum.

"A central market and a civic center in the heart of the city are also proposed.

"In each of the four new divisions branch markets and smaller community centers are included. Each of these is designed for industrial development and for workmen's houses. In the eastern division a new port and a large freight-station with railroad yards are provided for. Throughout the city new parks and playgrounds will be established and every school will be connected with a playground, a system almost unknown in France. About the city local community centers have been arranged. In the center of the city a new passenger-station is planned.

"Industries, transportation by the canal and railroads, homes, schools, public buildings, streets, and avenues are grouped in such a way as to make life as comfortable as possible. Connected with the local community centers will be public baths, libraries, and dispensaries. The height of buildings will be limited by the width of streets. The work will be done as the money becomes available. The national Government will undertake a part of the expense; how large a part is not yet determined. Now that the plan has been completed, the work will be done by French architects, engineers, and other technical men. With so many experts there is no necessity for technical assistance in the problem of actual construction."

André Hallays, a French contributor to *L'Illustration* (Paris), protests against "a foreigner being empowered to fix for all time the features of the city in which the kings of France were crowned!" And, again, "of course, Mr. Ford treated Reims like a town in the Far West." But this sounds like an echo from the deadlocked competition in plans by French architects under the new town-planning law. The city authorities finally called on Mr. Ford, who had reported to the French organization, La Renaissance des Cités, on plans for some 200 towns. After two public hearings his plan for Reims was adopted successively by the city, the departmental commission, and the national commission at Paris, thus running a gantlet of characteristically French organization for artistic achievement in reconstructing devastated areas. "The plan had the benefit of the fullest and best obtainable French expert advice," writes David Lloyd in the New York *Evening Post.* "Reims has been studied in France in its every aspect as few towns have ever been studied anywhere, and 'le plan Ford' has profited freely by the consequent thorough and affectionate erudition." Mr. Lloyd further replies to the French criticism:

"If the American has treated Reims with some of the devotion that has been lavished on towns of our West and Far West he might have done worse. The suggestion that he has mistaken the project for one in the Far West is a little hot and hasty.

"Reims to-day is a manufacturing city of about 120,000 population, the most important center of its region. From the north and northwest it draws on coal and iron deposits. The automobile industry, among others, was, before the war, thriving. The old dominant fortified town at the crossing of two great Roman roads, north and south and east and west, receives its freight to-day by five railroads and a system of canals. Mr. Ford's plan, in brief, provides urban circulation for a future 300,000 population.

"To this end, on the controlling axis of the canal, the study embodied in the plan is concentrated on the extensive part, the sections lying outside the lines of the three successive Roman walls and the boundaries of the medieval city. The requirements of the large exterior have been allowed to control the plan for the center, in which are found the Cathedral, the Hôtel de Ville, the Place Royale, and the various monuments, including the old Maison des Musiciens. Here in the center the needs of circulation have been cared for by widening some existing streets, and in particular by laying down upon the plan a V of diagonal thoroughfares.

"During the four months from the submission of detailed drawings in February to the municipal approval of revised plans, May 27, the criticism aroused was directed almost exclusively to the treatment of the central area. Private-property interests beset any such plan with difficulties. Two observations should be made. The central area is all but demolished. Surviving monuments and buildings which in several graded degrees are capable of restoration have been respected. The diagonals have been run through tracts in which little or nothing except the old street plan and the bared foundations could have been reclaimed."

AMERICAN MUSICIANS IN LONDON

JUST AS ONE SWALLOW does not make a summer, so one critic can not make or break a reputation. There is one critic in London who sings not exactly in tune with the others over the American musical invasion, but he pretends to be telling the cold truth, while the others are more mindful of the Anglo-American *entente*. At least he hints at such considerations in dealing with our young musicians who have gone there either with, or simultaneously with, the New York Symphony Orchestra. The latter organization has made a trip covering seventeen Continental cities besides London. "More than once, as Walter Damrosch and his musicians traveled through Europe," says Arthur S. Draper, writing from London to the New York *Tribune*, "he was told that they were spreading the best kind of American propaganda. No American who on foreign soil heard him play 'The Star-Spangled Banner' but was thrilled with pride in his country." As propagandists, Mr. Ernest Newman, of the Manchester *Guardian*, seems to think they were received and judged, but not as artists. The French, as we noted in a previous article, caviled somewhat at the orchestra's treatment of the classics, but were overjoyed with its interpretation of the French modern composers. The British are not much more enthusiastic over the Beethoven and Wagner of Mr. Damrosch's organization, and they didn't like his Elgar at all. Before taking up Mr. Newman, we glance at the unsigned *critiques* of the daily papers. *The Morning Post* makes this courteous gesture:

"The occasion is historic, for this is the first time a symphony orchestra from America has been heard in this country, while it also has its sentimental side, inasmuch as this is the first occasion on which a body of players of this type coming from any other English-speaking country has been heard. A further feature of interest is the presence of its famous conductor, Mr. Walter Damrosch, to direct it, so that the performance lacks no factor of authority in the representation of American music and musicians.

"The opening program comprised German and French music of representative types. A beginning was made with 'Die Meistersingers' overture of Wagner, which at once gave an excellent idea of the band's capabilities and of the skill and musicianship of its conductor. The tone of this body of some seventy players is excellent. In its general *timbre* it is full and round, with notably good quality from the wood-wind and horns. The scheme of the evening was arranged so as to include also the Eroica Symphony of Beethoven, and by way of contrast the Violin Concerto of Mr. Saint-Saëns, and the 'Daphnis et Cholé' fragment by Mr. Ravel. As a test on the severest lines the symphony was thoroughly effective. The orchestra came through it perfectly, by reason of faultless playing, admirable unanimity, and its loyal attention to the conductor's views. These are individual, but sound. The reading of the Beethoven was free from all attempts at modernization, and was therefore wholly in the right vein. Incidentally, one noted some neat playing from the strings and some very firm lip-work from the horns in the famous trio in the *scherzo*. Altho differing widely from that to which present-day audiences are accustomed, the reading and execution were, as was their due, warmly received. Like features distinguished 'Die Meistersingers' overture."

It was noted of our boys when they first marched through London that they seemed to take their soldiering seriously, even on more or less parade-day occasions. The same contrast is noted between American and British players. The London *Times* strikes this point:

"The first impression which the orchestra gives is one of remarkable efficiency. Its precision and definition of detail are unfailing, and in the Wagner and the Beethoven one felt that every point had been calculated to a nicety, and that everything came out exactly as the conductor wished it to, with the most brilliant results. Such playing as theirs is intensely interesting from the technical point of view, especially to English audiences, who are used to performances in which a ready response on the part of the players often takes the place of elaborate preparation through prolonged rehearsal. One may not always feel the method to be an unmixed advantage, however. Fine as the playing of the Symphony was, there were moments which hinted at overelaboration of detail at the expense of the spirit of the music."

Turning now to Mr. Newman, we find our representatives handled without fear or favor. He first deals with the solo musicians, and in this list are Reinald Werrenrath, Sophie Braslau, Lambert Murphy, Anna Case, Mabel Garrison, John Powell, and Albert Spalding. In the case of the singers Americans must have been surprized to see them exploited in newspaper advertisements as leading singers at the Metropolitan Opera-house, thus creating a presumption difficult for the artists to fulfil. Mr. Newman writes:

"None of us will be sorry when the present season is over. It is the first season since 1914 that has had a chance of being like those of the old days, and perhaps we have expected too much from it. Anyhow, we have all been disappointed. The American contribution to it has been, perhaps, the most disappointing of all. Mr. Cecil Fanning has always been worth listening to, and the New York contralto who appeared here for the first time last week, Miss Sophie Braslau, made a good impression. She has a voice, a style, and brains. The other people, competent as most of them have been, have not exactly dazzled us. Perhaps the American agents' methods have been at fault. Some of these gentlemen, according to rumor, set out with the avowed intention of teaching us stick-in-the-mud Britishers how concerts ought to be run. I think they are a little wiser to-day, and I am sorry to say the lesson will have reached their minds *via* their pockets. They plainly did not know their London, or they would not have taken Queen's Hall for singers whose very names were unknown to any one over here except a few of us whose business it is to read the American musical journals. There are probably not more than a dozen performers of world-wide reputation, who have also been favorites of the British public for years, who would venture to give a recital in Queen's Hall. It takes a large number of people to make it look even moderately well filled, and when there is only a handful of listeners in it it is one of the most depressing sights imaginable.

"The New York Symphony Orchestra has not come up to our expectations. There is general unwillingness on the part of the press to deal very critically with it, because it is felt that its visit is prompted in part by the desire to strengthen the Anglo-American *entente*. I can not myself see why considerations of that sort should weigh with a critic: I do not anticipate angry words between Downing Street and the White House, followed by anti-British riots in Chicago and Milwaukee, and these by American battle-ships bombarding Liverpool, as a result of the critics discussing this artistic organization as freely as they would any other. The New York Symphony Orchestra is excellent as regards its material, but all its playing that I have heard has given me the impression that Mr. Damrosch's rigid discipline has turned it into a machine. As a conductor he is unimaginative: he never throws much light on the music, and sometimes manages to obscure the light that would radiate naturally from it if only it were left alone. His performance of Elgar's First Symphony on Saturday was unspeakably, irredeemably bad—coarse, clumsy, tasteless, soulless. I am told Mr. Damrosch is a great admirer and lover of the work. I do not doubt it; but I am irresistibly reminded of the boy who became a butcher because he was so fond of animals."

JAPAN'S MOST POPULAR FILM

A SCHOOL-TEACHER'S moral sensitiveness and sacrificial bravery, as filmed in Tokyo, give Japan her most popular moving picture to-day. Crowds still attend cinema-halls which have shown this film for more than a year. Incidentally, fortunes have been made from post-cards and songs based upon it. A public monument is to be erected in honor of the hero, whose filmed exploits reveal the virtue known as *yamato damashii*, the Japanese spirit. The high spots in this film-story are recounted in the New York *Times:*

"The reel begins on the grounds of Nagata Common School, in Tokyo, near Akasaka Mitsuké in Kojimachi ward, the school children playing all about. One of the lads drops a fountain pen, which another picks up and slyly pockets, but he is seen by another pupil, who informs a teacher of the incident.

"The teacher summons the three lads concerned, and, relating the circumstances, asks the guilty one to confess; but the lad denies it. The teacher, remonstrating with the boy, asks him whether he has forgotten the story of George Washington and the hatchet, which the boys have recently had as a school-lesson. At this point in the film come the cherry-tree and Washington with his hatchet, a scene that can be made very real in Japan, the land of cherry-trees. There stands little George with his hatchet, all as real as life. Washington's father is there likewise, as a necessary part of the picture.

"The scene changes back to the school grounds with children all about, the three boys still before their teacher. The boy that lost the pen approaches the teacher and says that since it was a very cheap pen there is no great loss. The boy who picked up the pen still denies it; and the teacher lets them all go, very differently from a western teacher, who doubtless would have the thief searched. But the Japanese teacher only blames himself, saying that the fault is his, as his teaching on morals had been defective. Thus soliloquizing and blaming himself, he takes a stick and beats his hand until it bleeds.

"This sort of sacrifice is considered very brave and noble in Japan, like the patriots who sign petitions in their own blood or cut off fingers in protest against some wrong. All seeing the action of the teacher now know that something great must be expected of him in future."

The film meets this expectation by depicting a supreme act of bravery from real life:

"On a certain day in November, 1919, the pupils of the Nagata School held an excursion to Inokuchi Park, a suburb of Tokyo. A boy who was playing about fell into a stream, whereupon another boy who saw the accident raised an outcry.

"The teacher, Matsumoto, ran to the place and immediately jumped in after the lad. The latter was saved by clinging to a bunch of long grass, but the teacher was drowned. This part of the story is true. The scene of rescuing the body in the film is as pathetic as real life. The story of the film is based on this tragic bit of realism. On the day when the film was taken the children of the Nagata School were given a holiday and the reel was made from real life. The family of the dead teacher were all present to see the taking of the film.

"Naturally, at all moving-picture halls where the reel is shown school children are most numerous; and all of them are deeply moved by the noble action of Schoolmaster Matsumoto. Often the whole audience bursts into tears during the more pathetic portion of the play."

REAWAKENED FRENCH ESPRIT

THE "incomparable and incurable gaiety of the French people" is a theme often descanted upon. They are gay in many parts of the French capital; but in none more so than in Montmartre, where centers the life of the artist population. Montmartre, in one of its most recent fits of gaiety, repudiated its allegiance to the French capital and elected a mayor of its own. It is said to call itself the Free Commune of Montmartre and will continue to pay taxes to France. The painters, sculptors, and poets who comprise most of the residents of the Commune elected one of their own number, Jules de Paquit, as mayor on a "free-beer" platform. In the London *Daily Herald* Mr. G. E. Slocombe writes of the after-war Montmartre:

Photograph from "Wide World Photos."

BOHEMIA SECEDES FROM PARIS.

Painters, sculptors, poets, and their like set up the Free Commune of Montmartre. The new mayor, Jules de Paquit (with the silk hat), is a cartoonist, elected on a "free-beer" platform.

"Montmartre succeeds better every day in its after-war imitation of its prewar self. At the sign of 'The Rat That Is Dead' and 'The Rat That Is Not Dead' there is dancing every night, and meat and drink that are not too expensive; and over the dreadful Dantesque entrance to the Earthly Paradise the demon's head still grins its ghastly grin.

"Yesterday in this same Montmartre the natives of this eccentric place executed one of those comic spectacles common only to students of medicine, young men in Chelsea, and the Montmartois. With all the pomp and dignity that are lent by the employment of red flannel dressing-gowns, tin kettles, and a man mounted on a wooden horse, a procession marched through the quarter toward the Place du Tertre.

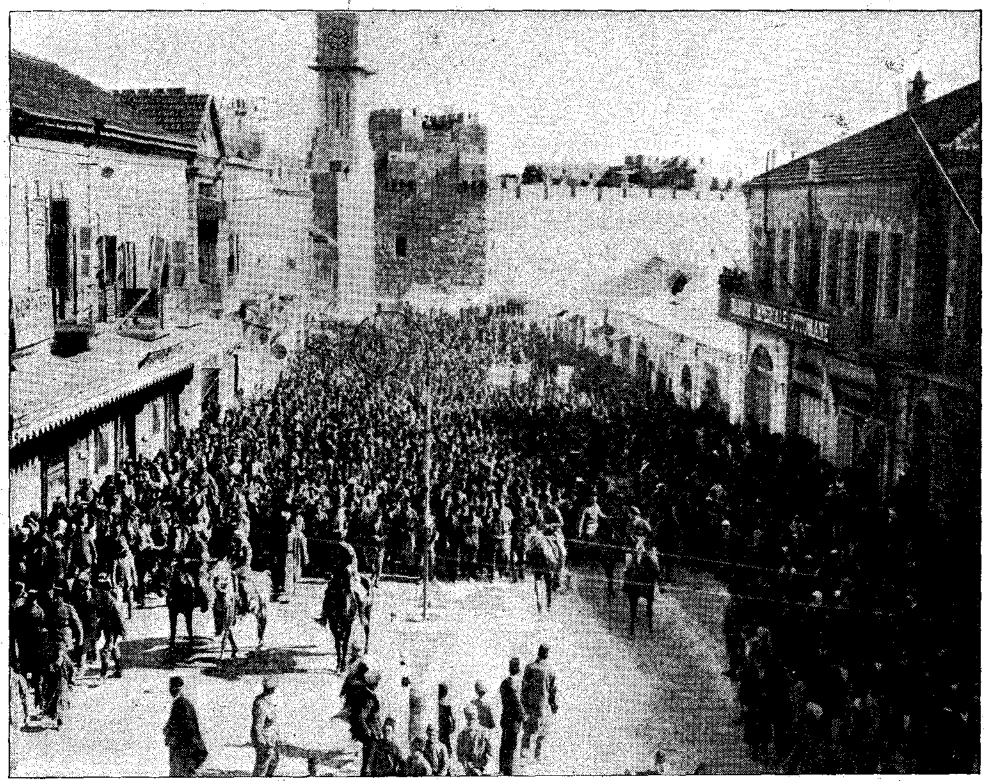
"There the Mock Mayor of Montmartre, much more imposing in appearance than the real mayor by virtue of his flaming yellow tie and red slippers, solemnly unveiled a marble statue of the great philosopher and explorer who lives for ever in the sacred traditions of this quarter—Elzevir Mederic Stenophase du Tertre. The worthy Elzevir was born, according to the legend that the modern Montmartois loves to build about the square that bears the philosopher's name, as long ago as 1710, and was the author of thirty-five notable works, not one of which has survived until the present day.

"To provide the fitting climax to this solemn farce, the statue over which the Mock Mayor made an eloquent harangue, and a celebrated Montmartre poet, member of the Academy of Azerbaijan, read interminable verses in eulogy of the immortal dead, finally showed the philosopher standing on his head, with his short comic legs pointing grotesquely toward heaven. No more amusing than this grotesque figure is Max Beerbohm's famous caricature of our own Bernard Shaw, representing 'the dear fellow still standing on his head.' This is a great city."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WHY ZIONISTS ARE NOT AT EASE IN ZION

THE SPECTER of "another Irish problem" has arisen in Palestine to confront the Zionists who are now making their final plans for reestablishing a Hebrew nation in the land of David. The return of the Jews after two thousand years of dispersion has called forth loud protests, emphasized by riots, on the part of the present Christian and Moslem population of the Holy Land. Their objections to the Zionist program are familiar to our readers, as they were set forth at some length in our issue of July 3 in the shape of quotations from the Arabic press of Palestine and Syria. To these people the coming of the Zionists seems inconsistent with the Allied policy of self-determination for little peoples. An Islamo-Christian conference held at Jerusalem has appealed to the "great crusading Powers" against the "shadow of special privilege of the Zionists." Catholic writers have seen fit to declare in advance their disapproval of any possible "subjugation by the Jews" of the native peoples of the Holy Land. Even among the Jews we find a division of sentiment about the wisdom of attempting to form the projected state, and the League of British Jews has exprest itself "as out of sympathy with all the demands put forward by the Zionists as to the future political control of Palestine." Zionist papers recognize the difficulties, but they feel that eventually Jew, Christian, and Moslem will be able to live happily together in the land they all hold sacred. They declare that every effort will be made to allay suspicion and fear on the part of the native population of Palestine, and they emphasize the declaration of High Commissioner Sir Herbert Samuel that "above all, educational and spiritual influences will be fostered in the hope that once more there may radiate from the Holy Land the moral forces of service to mankind." Zionist immigrants, *The American Jewish World* (St. Paul) points out, have a very definite duty to perform toward their neighbors in Palestine. As it says:



"HOME-RULERS" IN JERUSALEM PROTESTING AGAINST ZIONISM.

On the occasion of Lord Milner's recent visit many thousand Arabs, Moslems, and Christians paraded, and petitioned the American, French and Spanish consuls to protect them from Jewish "invasion."

> "The great task before Palestine Jewry will be to convince the Arab population that we are there as their neighbors and friends, and not as their masters and exploiters; that the progress and prosperity of the country that will result from Jewish effort will be for their benefit as well as our own. The most necessary propaganda to be carried on will be that among the Arabs, in Palestine and Syria. The Jewish schools in Palestine, in which eventually Arab children will sit alongside their Jewish fellows, will exercise a great influence for good. But two or more newspapers in Arabic will have to be maintained to preach continually the gospel of neighborliness and brotherliness to the Arabs, and to show them from week to week the benefits for all in which the Jewish occupation is resulting. Of course, there will always be trouble-makers, instigators of evil, hate-breeders, and malcontents among them. But the presence of British authority that will occasionally have to assert itself quite vigorously will gradually dampen the hyperfervid spirits of agitators of mischief. Eventually Ishmael and Jacob will learn to live in happy family accord."

The most definite and formal statement of the attitude of the Palestinian objectors to Zionism appears in the form of a protest sent out by the Islamo-Christian conference, which is reprinted in *The Christian Register* as follows:

> "We are altogether at a loss to understand the motives of the great British nation, famous always for its justice and for the protection of the weak against the strong, in proposing to sell us and our birthright to the foreigners of Jewish race. The Jew has no historical claim. He occupied a part of Palestine by exterminating its inhabitants some two thousand years ago and succeeded in holding it for about three hundred years, but since then both Christians and Moslems have each held it more than twice as long, and such an argument would throw the map of Europe in confusion. His own prophecies of Ezekiel are against his coming back. It is only here that he can break up Moslemdom and the tradition of our Lord. It is only here that the pound of flesh can be exacted and all religions of the world abased. Bolshevism destroyed Russia, but that is a part of the process, and surely, of all countries in the world, this is the last where the Jew ought to be allowed special privilege. The native Jews in the country with whom we have lived amicably for centuries are opposed to foreign immigration. The Turk, bad governor as he was, at least realized the economic danger accruing from foreign Jewish settlement on a large scale in Palestine, and protected us by special legislation against this immigration. . . . . . .
>
> "We only ask for common fairness, and we are quite prepared, when this is gained, to take our chance with any one. If

> the Peace Conference would announce that they respected our nationality and would give no privileges to foreigners, either economic or political, over our heads, our object would be realized. Let the foreign Jew take his chance with the rest. If we are beaten in fair fight we have nothing else to say, but we and our Mussulman brethren and the old native Jews are the people of the country and have the right to first consideration at the settlement."

As if in confirmation of the correctness of these fears, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, head of the Jewish Administrative Commission, referring to the Palestine Arabs, is reported to have said at the London conference: "The Arab and the Jew will collaborate there on one condition only, that the Arabs respect the right of the Jews to Palestine. This done, we will prove a source of strength and pride to the mandatary power." But, says the Springfield *Republican*, "the Mohammedan Arabs, who constitute the largest native element, are particularly hostile, or some of their leaders are, and it is reported that demonstrations participated in by Moslems and Christians together have revealed a common ground of opposition to the Jewish program." However, there is some hope of agreement, for "the Jews and the Arabs are kindred in race as well as religion and they should eventually feel at home together in their common country." G. N. Barnes, M.P., writes in the London *Times* that the explanation of the Arab opposition is twofold—"economic and political. Economically it has its pathetic side, for, in a sense, it is well founded. The Arab instinctively feels that, as he is subjected to competition with the Jew, he will have but little chance unless he shakes himself free from his antediluvian ways." But "he does not want to do anything of the kind. He is wedded to Eastern use and wont." Politically, the writer believes that the Arab has been misled, that "the British Government's declaration has been conveyed to his mind as portending a Jewish state in which he will be subordinate to the Jew." In the next place, there is at least "the beginning of Nationalist feeling among the Arab-Moslem population." It is remarked that some of the Zionist propaganda is responsible for the Moslem fear, for some Zionist speeches "breathe the spirit of conquest rather than of fellowship." Therefore, in commending him to his post, the London *Telegraph* advises that "the High Commissioner has not only to be impartial, he has to construct from the foundations an administrative system which shall be above suspicion of favor or fear." Another trouble looms up on the Zionist horizon, for a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes that "anxiety regarding the question of Zionism is felt in Vatican circles," and the *Osservatore Romano* is quoted as saying that "the Vatican is able to accept without too great apprehension the reestablishment of a Hebrew 'hearth and home' in Palestine, but would consider intolerable any subjugation by the Jews of other races and religions already established there." A special correspondent of *The Catholic Tribune* (Dubuque) is alarmed at the "menace to the Holy Land." Zionism is a serious menace, he says, "not because the individual Jew is a less worthy citizen than his fellow non-Jew, but because international finance, which is largely Jewish and Masonic, has seized very great power through the war, and the international Jew is a menace to Catholic rights and liberties." "It is not a matter of stirring up racial antagonisms, but a simple matter of Catholic defense." Frederic Harrison, the English author, also appears in the lists against Zionism. *The American Hebrew* (New York) quotes from his article in *The Fortnightly Review:* "One of the worst imbroglios is that of Palestine. Jews may be a race or a sect; they are not a nation. They have a religion of their own, and inherit physical, moral, and intellectual qualities. But that does not make a nation; much less does it give a right to turn other races out of their homes." And in support of this theory Claude G. Montefiore declared before a meeting of the League of British Jews that "it is of the utmost importance that we should make it known that however sympathetic we might be to the colonization of Palestine, we are first and foremost Englishmen, and we claim and must maintain the full position that the Jews are in no sense a homeless community, in no sense a homeless nation, in no sense a political community, but a religious community."

But in the meanwhile the Zionist World Conference, in session at London, has adopted definite plans for the settlement of Palestine by Jews, and has pledged itself "to spare no effort or sacrifice for the rebuilding of Palestine as the Jewish national home in collaboration with the inhabitants of the country."

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THE PEACEMAKER OF PALESTINE,

Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner, with Lady Samuel, leaving London for his new duties. One of his first acts was to proclaim an amnesty for all rioters, Arabs, Christians, and Jews.

MORE MEN GOING TO CHURCH—Recent statistics issued by the Home Missions Council indicate a healthy growth in the membership of the Protestant churches in the United States, notes *The Christian Observer* (Presbyterian), and it remarks that "one of the most encouraging facts is that the percentage of men in practically all Protestant churches in our country is increasing. That percentage is now forty-three and nine-tenths per cent." There are 202 denominations in the United States. Thirty-one new denominations were born in ten years and seventeen died. *The Christian Intelligencer* gives this summary of the report:

> "Of all the people in the United States, 41,926,854 are church members, an increase of 6,860,000 in ten years, or twenty per cent. There are 227,000 churches, an increase of 15,000. The value of church property is $1,676,000,000, an increase of $420,000,000 in ten years. There are 15,721,815 Roman Catholics. From this number should be deducted fifteen per cent. for infants and children, all of which are included in the Roman Catholic statistics. Less than one-third of the church members in the United States are Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholic proportion in the total membership was 40½ per cent. in 1906, in 1919 it was 37½ per cent. In ten years the Roman Catholics gained 10⅗ per cent., while the Protestant Churches gained 23⅖ per cent. The Baptists gained 26⅕ per cent.; the Disciples,

$24\frac{4}{5}$ per cent.; the Presbyterians, $23\frac{1}{5}$ per cent.; the Methodists and Episcopalians, $23\frac{1}{5}$ per cent.; the Congregationalists and Lutherans, 13 per cent. The Universalists are losing, having to-day only 59,000 members. The Unitarians have only 82,000. The percentage of men in nearly all Protestant Churches is increasing. It is now $43\frac{9}{10}$ per cent. The average ministerial salary among the Northern Methodists is $1,223, among the Congregationalists $1,343, Northern Presbyterians $1,474, Episcopalians $1,632, and Unitarians $2,080."

RECKLESS RELIGIOUS EDITORS

IRRESPONSIBLE JOURNALISM has reached such an extent, avers *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian), that "it has much to do with fostering the spirit of class antipathy and distrust and the readiness for revolution which are abroad in the land." In the indictment are included "respectable periodicals of high standing," the "radical" press, and the religious journals, some of which appear no less prone to dangerous and exciting exaggeration than their secular contemporaries. Editorial statement cited in proof of this alleged proclivity on the part of imaginative writers runs from one declaring that "this nation is at this moment virtually in a state of war" to the usual libel that urban dwellers are largely made up of poker-players and golfers. "It is such free and easy unaccountability that makes its impress on public opinion to be ofttimes misleading and dangerous rather than informative and steadying. There is no other class in America who wield such a mighty power as do our editors—and yet many of them seem wholly indifferent to such responsibility." It would have been supposed that the religious press would not be blanketed under such an indictment, says *The Herald*, "but it is most discouraging that the question of the Interchurch Movement has revealed the fact that a great many editors of religious papers are almost equally reckless with their statements and inferences." For instance:

"That which some of them have said against the 'materialism' of a campaign for money for church work gives the plain lie to everything that those same periodicals have said for years in behalf of tithing and missionary giving; and several times the same antipodal principles have been staring at each other in irresponsible inconsistency out of different pages of the same issue. The comments of some of the religious periodicals on the effort of the Interchurch to persuade big business men to consecrate their lives and wealth to the use of the Kingdom have been almost a counterpart of the wild assertions found in the atheistic press of the 'Reds' against the abject slavery of the Church to the powers of wealth. Witness this from a denominational periodical: 'This Movement is headed up in, and financed by, Wall Street to "teach labor the sacredness of a contract"'; and 'when the Church sells itself to carry out the nefarious schemes of the plutocrat and profiteer, it has made itself worthy of the deepest place in hell.' And much more as unfounded, as absolutely misleading, along the same lines, has been appearing in the last few weeks in church papers which are asking the respect and the confidence of Christian men and women. The next atheist who wants to create suspicion and class bitterness against the Church and men and women of high leadership and unimpeachable integrity in the Church need only turn to these religious periodicals to find his innuendoes ready-made and well fitted to his hand; and every 'Red' editor in America will probably be quoting from these same religious papers to prove undeniably that the Church of Jesus Christ is sold body and soul to the corrupt combinations of wealth."

BIAS AGAINST THE COMMUNITY CHURCH—Denominational extremists are often prone to deprecate the community church, tho, according to *The Christian Century* (Disciples), "from inquiries made something like a year ago it is evident that there are some hundreds of such churches in different parts of the country, and that their numbers are on the increase." Some of them, we are told, are simple community churches, which "unite upon some modest basis and thus secure for themselves the advantages of the Christian faith without the divisive entailments of denominational rivalries." Others combine on a basis of relationship which insures the integrity of each of the cooperating groups, but unites in worship and work. But, in spite of the success of many of these churches—

"It is interesting to see that whenever denominational officials discuss the problems of the community church, it is in tones of deprecation. It is often in terms far from the truth, as well. The statement is often made by such official guardians of denominationalism that the community or federated church is always a failure. This is simply disregarding the facts. The proportion of successful churches of this character is quite as large as in the case of any of the denominational groups. And this in spite of the fact that they have no official oversight or direction. It is natural that the leaders in the denominational activities should deprecate the loss of any churches from their lists. This is sure to happen in the case of the community church, and is liable to occur in the instance of federation. Perhaps, therefore, the opinion of such officials is in a measure discounted by their professional bias. Nevertheless, it would be well if all unrelated churches could establish connections with some denominational missionary and educational boards for purposes of self-expression in these wider areas of Christian effort. The boards selected would be chosen on the ground of preference of the majority of the members or on those of efficiency. Any one of the great missionary agencies, such as the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, or the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, or the United Christian Missionary Society of the Disciples, would make favorable and inspiring auspices to preserve any community church from the peril of irresponsible isolation."

A WORLD-WAR ON DISEASE

OUT OF THE WAR WITH GERMANY has arisen a world-war against germs, observes Bruno Lasker, in an article in *The Survey*, picturing the League of Nations at work. When constructive effort became the paramount duty of the Allies, an International Health Office, with which was incorporated the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, and of which the Red Cross Societies have become an integral part, was established as a bureau of the League. Among the practical methods of work contemplated for the near future, in addition to the general duty of advising the League of Nations in matters affecting health, there are mainly five, states the writer:

"To bring administrative health authorities in different countries into closer relationship with each other;

"To organize means of more rapid interchange of information on matters where immediate precautions against disease may be required (*e.g.*, epidemics), and to simplify methods for acting rapidly on such information where it affects more than one country;

"To provide a ready organization for securing or revising necessary international agreements for administrative action in matters of health, and more particularly for examining those subjects which it is proposed to bring before the executive and general committees, with a view to the conclusion of international conventions;

"To be advisory to the International Labor Office on health questions;

"To confer with and, when requested, to advise the League of Red Cross Societies and other authorized voluntary organizations."

Thus the office will become an international clearing-house of information pertaining to matters of health, and be ever ready to act when any part of the world is threatened with disease or disaster. It has a gigantic task even now, the writer points out, for—

"Of immediate importance, in view of the appalling situation in regard to epidemic diseases in eastern Europe and Asia, is international organization to combat plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus, smallpox, influenza. At present every efficient national public-health office seeks to obtain as best it can information on the prevalence of these diseases in other countries, so as to make its plans accordingly. The International Health Office, by issuing weekly statements to them, will supplement the information secured directly or make isolated action in the matter unnecessary."

CURRENT - POETRY

POETRY (Chicago) offers this ballad translation, which is like a medieval miracle play compress into brief ballad form. It has all the grisly quality as well as the wide charity and simple everence of those early folk dramas.

THE THREE CHILDREN

Translated from the Old French by
Albert Edmund Trombly

Once there were three small children
Who went into the fields to glean.
They came at night to a butcher's house:
"Butcher, have you beds for us?"
"Come, little children, come in, come in;
Assuredly there's room within."

Hardly had they passed the wall
Than the butcher killed them all.
He cut them up and put each bit
Like pork into the salting-pit.

Seven years later Saint Nicholas,
He happened in that place to pass,
Betook himself to the butchery:
"Butcher, have you a bed for me?"

"Come in, come in, Saint Nicholas;
There's room, there is no lack of space."
Hardly had he entered there
Than he asked for his supper.

"Is it a piece of ham you would?"
"I don't want any, it isn't good."
"Would you like a piece of veal?"
"I don't want any, it doesn't look well."

"I'd like to have some little meat
That's seven years in the salting-pit."
When the butcher heard this said
He bolted from his door and fled.

"Butcher, butcher, don't run away—
God will forgive you if you pray."
Saint Nicholas did three fingers rub
On the edge of the salting-tub.

The first child said, "I slept very well!"
"And so did I!" the second tells.
The third child spoke up in this wise,
"I thought I was in Paradise!"

The fervor of a youth more old-fashioned than is common to-day is in the following by a Harvard poet issuing his first book of verse, "To-morrow's Yesterday" (Small, Maynard & Co.). Mr. Benshimol was in the class of 1917, and Dean Briggs says of him: "The number of his readers may depend on his consideration for those who can not see so clearly and so quickly as he; but whether he has many readers or few, he will write, for he must."

WOMAN

By Ernest Benshimol

Wake softly, softly
As the rose unfoldeth,
Pale red bud and perfume breathing,
Wake softly, softly;
Earth no longer holdeth
In her cup of emerald, wreathing,
Night, wake, awake.

Rise gently, gently,
O'er thy stirring bosom
Velvet lies the sunlight golden,
Rise gently, gently,
Blushing like a blossom
By the virgin morn beholden,
Gently rise, arise.

Sing lightly, lightly
In the day's devotion,
Free thy hair from binding sorrow,
Sing lightly, lightly;
With a fearless motion
Fling it far into the morrow,
Lightly sing, sing.

Love, maiden, maiden,
Life is like a flower,
Let thine heart untutored teach thee;
Love, maiden, maiden,
In thy golden hour,
And no sullied lips shall reach thee,
Maiden, love, love.

Prate, nodding, nodding,
In the day's declining
Life must wear a dark complexion,
Prate, nodding, nodding;
In the shadows twining
Present speech is past reflection;
Nodding, prate, prate.

Sleep ever, ever,
Far thy brand is burning
O'er the stream of darkest flowing,
Sleep, ever, ever;
To the night returning,
Painless, dreamless is thy going;
Sleep, forever sleep.

If he is a lover he is also a moralist and knows the power and the weakness of the things that perish in their use—

GOLD

By Ernest Benshimol

Gold, gold, that giveth everything,
A little grain within the eye-a-glistening,
To set the blood aglow, the ear a-listening,
Gold, gold that giveth everything.

Not as the wine to make men dance and sing,
To tread the earth as cloud on misty wing,
But in the helpless heart alone
To make it grand or barren as thine own,
Gold, gold that giveth everything.

Not as the filmy soul to make men pray for,
In weary pilgrimage to search the day for,
Thine is a little strand the whole world compassing,
A little rainbow strand to which they cling,
And when they have thee, lo, thy grace is flown,
Gold, gold that giveth everything.

The "old swimmin' hole," celebrated by Riley, is a familiar memory of every old boy as well as the delight of the boy not grown old. Tragic, tho, is the feeling about the mill-race and the pool that feeds it. Almost the specter of drowning is raised by these lines in *The Westminster Gazette* (London):

THE POOL BY THE MILL

By C. Fox Smith

No one bathes in the pool,
The deep pool by the mill. . . .

There's never the flash of a limb,
Nor a boy's form, straight and slim,
Taking off for a dive,
Making the stillness alive
Of the deep pool by the mill.

It's the best place for a swim
Up the river or down;
For it's always clear and still,
Deep and tempting and cool,
In the shadows green and brown
Of the deep pool by the mill.

When the boys come from the school
They run with laughter and cries,
Strip, and splash in the shallows
Where the minnows glance, and the swallows
Dart for the dancing flies,
But no one bathes in the pool—
The deep pool by the mill—
Because of the thing in the pool
That drags them down. . . .

Belloc's sonnet reminds one of the Futurists who discard paint and compose their pictures of horsehair, bits of colored rags, old nails, or anything that comes to hand. *The New Statesman* (London) presents this novelty, which is not so new in matter as manner:

SONNET

By Hilaire Belloc

Oh! that I had £300,000
Invested in some strong security;
A Midland Country House with formal grounds,
A Town House and a House beside the sea,
And one in Spain, and one in Normandy,*
And Friends innumerable at my call,
And youth serene—but underneath it all
One stedfast, passionate flame to nurture me.

Then would I chuck for good my stinking trade
Of writing tosh at 1*s.* 6*d.* a quire!
And spring, like burning Theseus undismayed,
Right for the heavenly Peaks of my desire. . . .
But that's all over. Here's the world again.
Bring me the blotter. Fill my fountain-pen.

If it be true that John Masefield is unconsciously forming a school of poets, the author of the following, from *The Athenæum* (London), will surely be included. Realism of to-day has turned to verse for its best expression:

SICK-BED

By Edmund Blunden

Half dead with fever here in bed I sprawl,
In candle-light watching the odd flies crawl
Across the ceiling's bleak white desolation;—
Can they not yet have heard of gravitation?—
Hung upside down above the precipice
To doze the night out; ignorance is bliss!
Your blood be on your heads, ridiculous flies.

Dizzying with these, I glare and tantalize
At the motley hides of books that molder here,
"On Choosing a Career"; "Ten Thousand a Year";
"Ellis on Sheep," "Lamb's Tales," a doleful Gay,
A has-been-Young, dead "Lives," vermilion Gray,
And a whole corps of 1790 twelves.
My eye goes blurred along these gruesome shelves,
My brain whirs Poems of . . . Poems of . . . like a clock,
And I stare for my life at the square black ebony block
Of darkness in the open window-frame.
Then my thoughts flash in one white searching flame
On my little lost daughter; I gasp and grasp to see
Her shy smile pondering out who I might be,
Her rath-ripe rounded cheeks, near-violet eyes.
Long may I stare; her stony Fate denies
The vision of her, tho tired fancy's sight
Scrawl with pale curves the dead and scornful night.

All the night's full of questing flights and calls
Of owls and bats, white owls from time-struck walls,
Bats with their shriveled speech and dragonish wings.
Beneath, a strange step crunches the ash path where
None goes so late, I know: the mute vast air
Wakes to a great sigh.
Now the murmurings,
Cricks, rustlings, knocks, all forms of tiny sound,
That have long been happening in my room half-heard,
Grow fast and fierce, each one a ghostly word.
I feel the grutching pixies hedge me round;
"Folly," sneers courage (and flies). Stealthily creaks
The threshold, something fumbles, terror speaks,
And bursting into sweats, I muffle deep
My face in pillows, praying for merciful sleep.

---

* Couldn't begin to be done for the money.

WORLD-WIDE-TRADE-FACTS

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON CANNING CROPS

(United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Crop Estimates)

CONDITION OF CANNING CROPS June 15, 1920, compared with condition July 1, 1919; acreage contracted in 1920 and 1919 by factories reporting for both years; number of factories reporting, and number of factories, in States listed below, on lists of this Bureau.

It will be noted that factories reporting 33,129 acres of tomatoes under contract in the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Virginia, in 1919, report only 23,710 acres under contract in 1920, a decrease of about 28 per cent. for the group. The forecast of June 12, 1920, indicated a decrease for Delaware of 34 per cent,; Maryland, 30.5 per cent.; New Jersey, 8.8 per cent., and Virginia, 22 per cent., or about 19 per cent. decrease for the group compared with last year, which is probably more nearly correct, as it is understood that the contract acreage in this group of States does not correctly represent the acreage planted in normal years. It will be noted that the tendency from New York to Colorado is to increase the acreage so that the actual decrease for the United States as reported by 529 factories out of 2,209 carried on the list of this Bureau, for the States listed in this report, is but 4,625 acres, or about 5.5 per cent., the same as shown by the forecast of June 12. Owing to the conditions in the Tri-States and Virginia it seems probable that the acreage planted in tomatoes this year will be equal to that of last year.

TOMATOES

States	Condition		Acreage Contracted		Factories	
	June 15, 1920	July 1, 1919	1920	1919	Reporting	On List
	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Acres	Acres	No.	No.
Arkansas	79	70	1,710	1,640	12	41
California	85	84	7,552	9,608	38	154
Colorado	74	77	900	698	3	15
Delaware	69	72	238	1,391	14	96
Illinois	62	42	3,330	1,702	8	38
Indiana	67	69	21,529	17,915	70	213
Iowa	90	83	646	584	4	19
Kentucky	70	70	1,900	975	5	25
Maryland	78	69	5,058	10,139	83	452
Michigan	78	74	467	1,303	10	32
Missouri	78	70	6,137	5,386	44	173
New Jersey	81	80	12,638	13,683	28	76
New York	86	78	5,436	4,621	33	72
Ohio	75	74	1,778	1,621	19	62
Oregon	73	80	17	195	3	9
Pennsylvania	80	89	562	575	9	36
Tennessee	82	80	806	997	13	51
Utah	80	85	2,518	2,900	10	29
Virginia	71	79	5,776	7,916	110	578
West Virginia	65	72	675	342	6	17
All other	85	87	405	412	7	21
United States	76	76	79,978	84,603	529	2,209

SWEET CORN

States	Condition		Acreage Contracted		Factories	
	June 15, 1920	July 1, 1919	1920	1919	Reporting	On List
	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Acres	Acres	No.	No.
Delaware	83	83	980	525	3	9
Illinois	90	92	25,532	31,078	20	39
Indiana	92	86	7,952	8,364	11	36
Iowa	94	89	29,645	32,729	32	50
Maine	88	93	7,927	8,002	30	66
Maryland	82	82	9,469	9,514	20	93
Michigan	100	86	1,005	930	2	14
Minnesota	90	76	5,127	5,059	12	26
Nebraska	88	84	6,245	7,175	8	13
New York	77	82	12,180	14,255	36	68
Ohio	83	82	22,570	18,816	32	43
Pennsylvania	90	89	320	275	3	18
Vermont	70	98	515	619	3	11
Virginia	72	90	87	92	2	8
Wisconsin	86	84	6,364	10,657	34	34
All other	..	..	623	153	3	7
United States	88	87	136,541	148,243	251	535

PEAS

States	Condition		Acreage Contracted		Factories	
	June 15, 1920	July 1, 1919	1920	1919	Reporting	On List
	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Acres	Acres	No.	No.
California	90	62	1,165	1,148	2	12
Delaware	86	54	1,725	1,840	4	13
Illinois	80	78	3,726	2,919	8	14
Indiana	69	81	1,405	1,490	5	18
Maryland	92	61	1,592	1,237	6	29
Michigan	84	63	1,190	1,185	4	19
Minnesota	95	85	110	120	2	6
New Jersey	94	81	843	1,012	8	9
New York	84	62	16,701	13,775	41	72
Ohio	77	76	4,160	4,343	11	11
Utah	96	51	2,604	3,142	6	14
Virginia	76	83	95	103	2	4
Wisconsin	89	81	36,894	34,644	68	89
United States	86	72	72,210	66,958	167	310

SNAP BEANS

States	Condition		Acreage Contracted		Factories	
	June 15, 1920	July 1, 1919	1920	1919	Reporting	On List
	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Acres	Acres	No.	No.
California	..	..	0	180	4	18
Colorado	93	68	135	262	2	13
Illinois	..	80	20	40	1	6
Kentucky	80	83	0	0	0	14
Maine	59	82	0	63	2	15
Maryland	86	66	40	35	1	35
Michigan	95	80	415	564	11	27
Minnesota	90	82	3	5	2	6
New York	87	90	2,103	2,410	37	76
Ohio	72	85	99	161	4	6
Oregon	90	80	74	76	4	17
Pennsylvania	100	92	22	55	4	14
Tennessee	78	87	0	0	0	16
Utah	90	70	39	148	5	11
Virginia	74	81	105	132	6	25
Washington	75	100	48	67	2	6
Wisconsin	88	90	965	1,068	6	16
All other	92	92	132	131	4	4
United States	84	85	4,200	5,397	95	325

A decrease of 7.9 per cent. in the acreage under contract for sweet corn is indicated and 22.3 per cent. decrease in the acreage of snap beans, while the acreage under contract for peas indicates an increase of 7.8 per cent. over that under contract last year.

PEANUTS

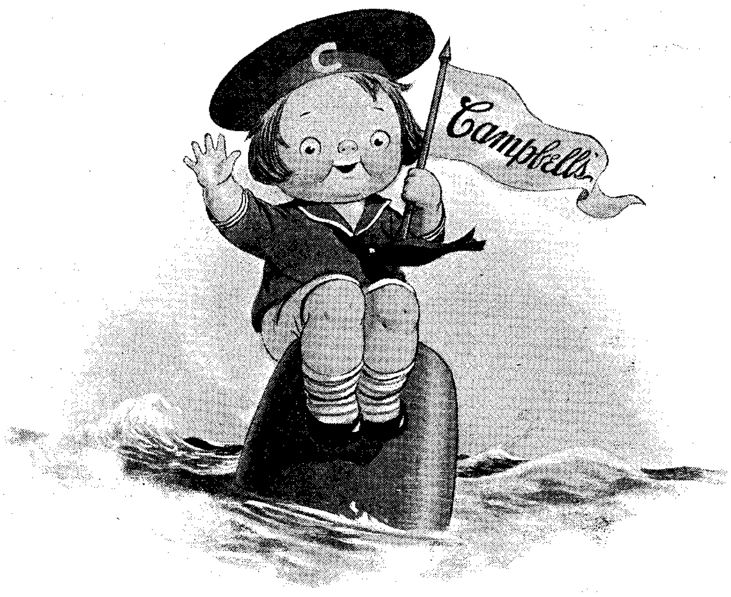
Imports of more than $40,000,000 worth of peanuts and peanut-oil in a single year is a new record for the United States, one of the world's biggest producers of peanuts. This phenomenal record, says a statement by the National City Bank of New York, grows out of the New-World demand for food oils to take the place of animal fats. For several years, continues the bank's statement, we have been importing large quantities of certain food oils, especially those produced from the coconut, of which the quantity imported has grown from 58,000,000 pounds in 1914 to 356,000,000 in 1918, while the value of all vegetable oils imported jumped from $24,000,000 in 1914 to $123,000,000 in 1919, and approximately $140,000,000 in 1920.

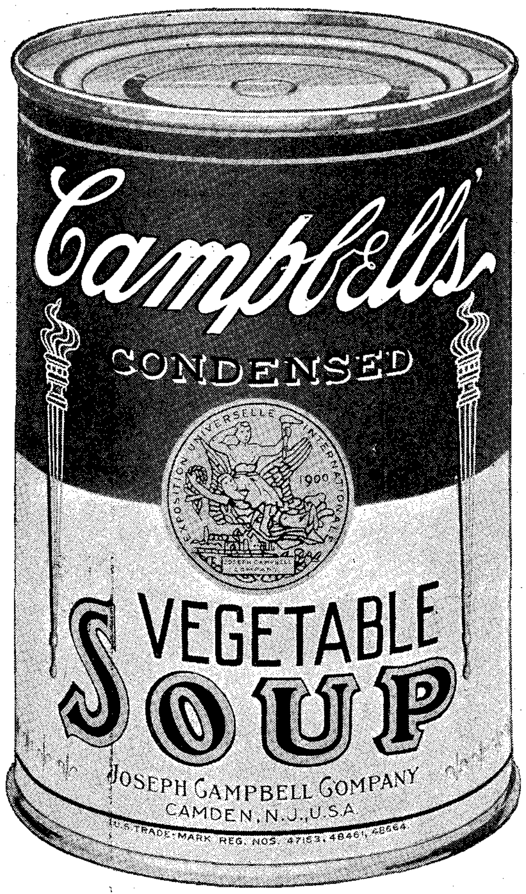
But it was left to the humble peanut to show a spurt in the race for popularity in supplying vegetable fats in the fiscal year 1920, and the quantity of peanut-oil imported into this great peanut-producing country of ours was, in the ten months ending with April, 1920, 19,000,000 gallons against less than 8,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and less than 1,000,000 in the year preceding the war. Not only was there an enormous increase in the quantity of oil imported, but there was also a corresponding increase in the importation of peanuts, of which the imports in the ten months ending with April, 1920, were valued at $10,000,000 against less than $1,000,000 in the same months of 1919. In the single month of April the latest for which details are available, the imports of peanuts aggregated 30,000,000 pounds, valued at $3,000,000, and those of the oil, 2,800,000 gallons, valued at $4,278,000, most of the nuts and oil coming from Japan and in lesser quantities from China.

Not only has the quantity imported greatly increased, but the price paid abroad for these "foreign peanuts" has advanced, the average import price of peanuts having nearly doubled and that of the oil increased about 50 per cent. during the year, despite the very large increase in quantity.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates puts the total farm value of the peanut crop of the United States in 1919 at $80,000,000.

"Boys you find of many a kind
But the kindest kind to me
Is Campbell's buoy that buoys up boys
In any old kind of sea."


C
Campbell's


Campbell's
CONDENSED
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE
1900
VEGETABLE
SOUP
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.
U.S. TRADE-MARK REG. NOS. 47153, 48461, 48664

A Regular Buoy

While everybody loves "the good old summer time," no one enjoys cooking hearty meals over a hot stove at this season.

Yet, summer is just the time when appetizing nourishment is especially needed. In this trying situation the conscientious housewife finds a wonderful boon in Campbell's Vegetable Soup.

It provides a tempting and wholesome dish which goes a long way toward a satisfying summer luncheon or supper.

It is rich in the sustaining nutriment so necessary to buoy up the energies of those who must keep on steadily through most of the season with the regular daily task.

It is easy to digest, already cooked, ready to serve at three minutes notice and reduces kitchen heat and labor almost to the vanishing point.

Order a dozen and have it on hand.

21 kinds **15c a can**

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

ANOTHER ROOSEVELT HEADED FOR THE WHITE HOUSE

IF THE NAME "ROOSEVELT" looks a bit strange up among the head-liners on a Democratic national ticket, there is some reassurance that the strain runs true in the report of a row which centered about the person of the Roosevelt in question, during the first day of the convention which nominated him. There was a disagreement in the New York delegation as to whether their standard should join the others which were carried about the hall during the great demonstration for President Wilson. Certain Tammany delegates thought that the standard ought to stay where it was. Mr. Roosevelt, among others, thought that it ought to join the paraders. The argument rapidly descended from a vocal to a physical basis, when Mr. Roosevelt won handily in the first round, and the standard joined the parade. This was almost the first piece of news that came out of the convention hall. The last piece of news from the hall was that the same Roosevelt had been nominated by acclamation as the Vice-Presidential candidate, running mate to Gov. James M. Cox. "The fact that he bears a name already famous in American history might conceivably overshadow a man of lesser stature," comments the New York *Evening Post*, "yet his own achievement not only stands on its own merits, but sheds luster on a great tradition. It is a peculiar coincidence that in both private and public life the career of Franklin D. Roosevelt closely follows that of his distinguished kinsman, the late Theodore Roosevelt." The New York *World*, noticing the same similarity, observes: "Another Roosevelt pathway has taken a turn toward the White House in 1920, after following an oddly similar course to that which ended there in 1900." The writer specifies:

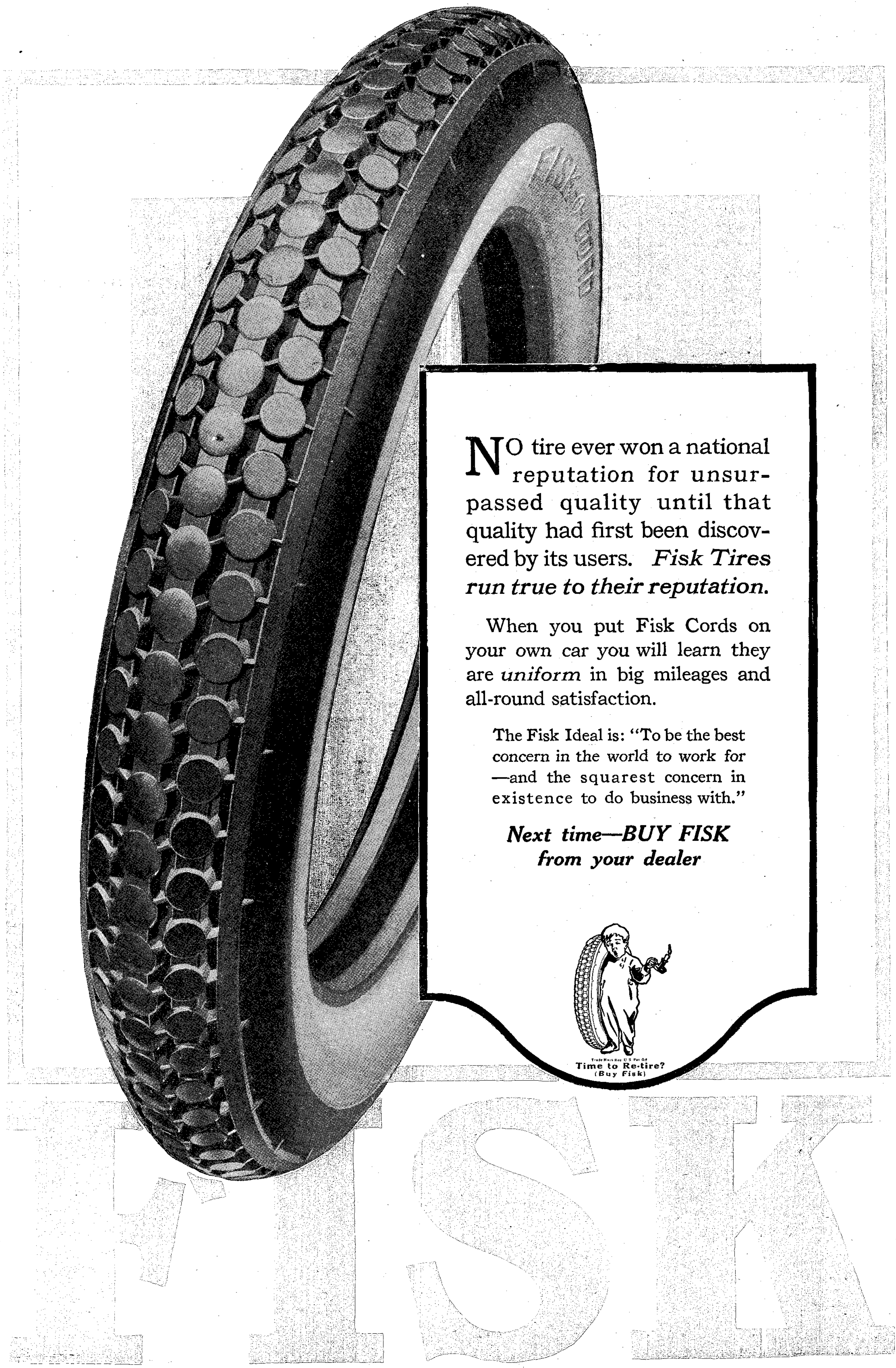
HOW MOTHER FELT ABOUT IT.

Mr. Roosevelt's wife and children were at their summer home in Canada when the news of his nomination was brought to him, but his mother, as shown in this photograph, did her best to keep him from feeling lonesome in his joy.

> Both pathways started at Harvard. Both entered upon the field of public service at Albany. Both were marked there by monuments of independent action. Both ran to the Navy Department in Washington and to the same office in that Department at times when the United States was on the eve of engaging in a foreign war. Both were turned into the realm of national politics by nominations for the Vice-Presidency largely by reason of conspicuous contributions to the winning of those wars.
>
> In the lives of Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, however, there are divergences as marked as their likenesses. Neither the least nor the greatest of these is that the latter is as much a Democrat as the other was a Republican. Their methods have always been as unlike as their party affiliations, and, despite the linking of their names in the popular mind, the younger man owed no obligation to the elder for any preferment that ever came to him.
>
> Franklin D. Roosevelt was born at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., on January 30, 1882. His father was James Roosevelt, a fourth cousin of Colonel Roosevelt, and his mother Sara Delano, of the equally well-known family of this city. He is a half-brother of James Roosevelt Roosevelt, whose daughter is the wife of Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of Colonel Roosevelt.
>
> An even more intimate relationship arose, however, through F. D. Roosevelt's own marriage, for his wife was Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, whose father, Elliot, was Colonel Roosevelt's only brother. Colonel Roosevelt, then President, gave his niece away at her marriage, which was solemnized on March 17, 1905, a date that has come to have some significance in Mr. Roosevelt's calendar, for it was on that day in 1913 that he took up his duties as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in Woodrow Wilson's first Cabinet.
>
> Mr. Roosevelt was graduated from Harvard in 1904, and since 1917 has been one of the overseers of the University. He was active and popular while in college, and—in keeping with the journalistic note that has been sounded so clearly in this year's nominations—made his best record as president and editor of *The Crimson.*
>
> It was he who started the "fire-escape scandal" of 1903, when he vigorously attacked the corporation for its failure to provide sufficient means of egress from the dormitories.
>
> Upon his graduation from Harvard Mr. Roosevelt went to Columbia Law School, where he took his degree in 1907. Then he went into the office of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, serving there as managing clerk until in 1910 he formed a partnership of his own with the title, Marvin, Hooker & Roosevelt, a connection he still retains. His practise there was of a general nature and did not bring him into any especial notice.
>
> In that year he took his plunge into politics. The senatorial district to which Dutchess County belongs had been represented at Albany by Republicans for an unbroken period of twenty-eight years—the exact span of Mr. Roosevelt's life at that time. Democratic leaders, including Mayor John K. Sague, of Poughkeepsie, and former Lieutenant-Governor Chanler, decided the time had come to interrupt, if they could not end, this hierarchy. They persuaded Mr. Roosevelt to take the nomination, and he went on the stump.
>
> The story is still told that one of the effective pledges of the candidate was to use his influence toward having the State establish a standard for apple barrels. The farmers of the district listened with interest to this proposal, and while it is not of public record that Mr. Roosevelt ever did anything about this crying need, it is of unmistakable record that the farmers voted for him with enthusiasm and gave him a substantial majority.

A week after Roosevelt took his seat at Albany, he became a national figure. As at the recent Democratic National Convention, it appears that Tammany helped him to get his name in the papers The writer explains:

> Tammany had put forward "Blue-eyed Billie" Sheehan as its candidate for the United States Senate in succession to Chauncey



NO tire ever won a national reputation for unsurpassed quality until that quality had first been discovered by its users. *Fisk Tires run true to their reputation.*

When you put Fisk Cords on your own car you will learn they are *uniform* in big mileages and all-round satisfaction.

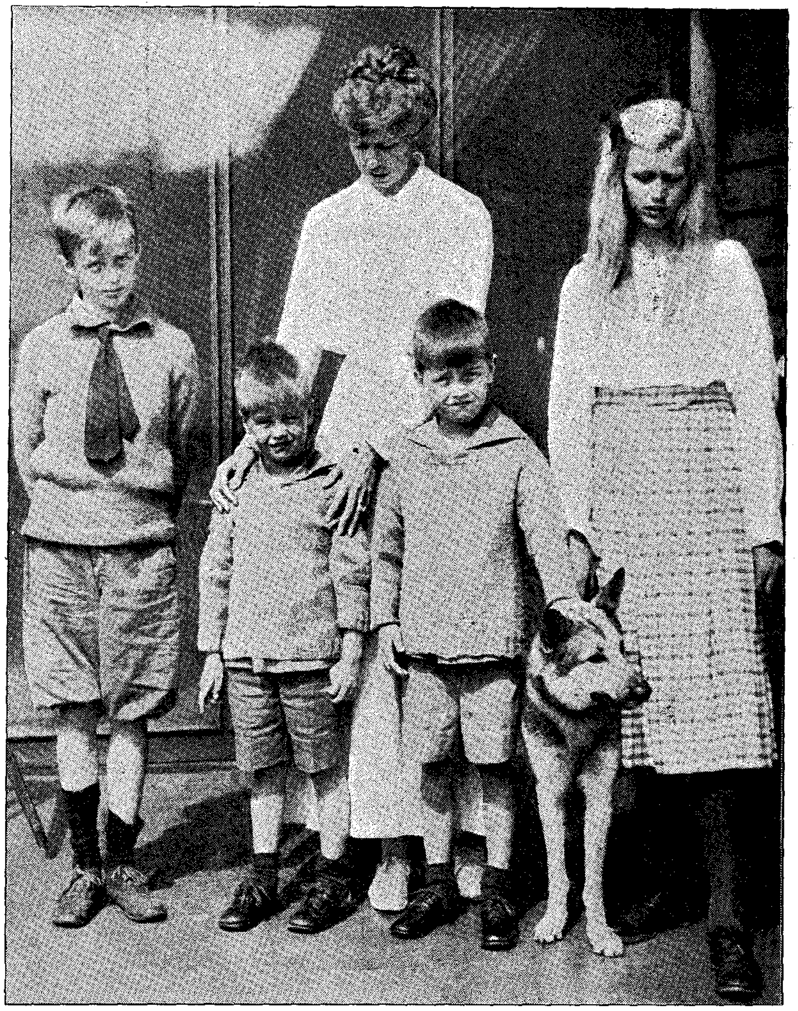
The Fisk Ideal is: "To be the best concern in the world to work for—and the squarest concern in existence to do business with."

Next time—BUY FISK
from your dealer

Trade Mark Reg U S Pat Off
Time to Re-tire?
(Buy Fisk)

M. Depew. The party caucus seemed to make his election assured in spite of the protest that arose throughout the State. Then on January 16 nineteen members of the legislature bound themselves to "work and vote" against Sheehan to the end, declaring that they did so in "loyalty to the true principles of the Democratic party."

Senator Roosevelt was the chief of these insurgents. He was laughed at wherever the Old Guard and its followers gathered. Even those who welcomed his aid had their doubts that he and his fellows would be able to do anything real. But for sixty ballots the insurgents under his leadership blocked every move in Sheehan's behalf, and on the sixty-fourth it was Supreme Court Justice James A. O'Gorman and not "Blue-eyed Billie" that was elected.



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PART OF A REALLY ROOSEVELTIAN FAMILY.

James, the eldest boy, was away on a fishing trip when this photograph of Mrs. Roosevelt, Elliott, John, Franklin, Jr., and Anna Roosevelt, was taken at the summer home of the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate at New Brunswick.

No single incident, perhaps, gave greater impetus to the movement for a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of United States Senators. Mr. Roosevelt himself introduced and worked tirelessly to put through a resolution calling on New York's delegation in Congress to support the reform, and it is now the law of the land.

This attitude was typical of Senator Roosevelt's service at Albany. He became convinced that Dr. J. J. O'Connell, of Brooklyn, the Tammany candidate for Health Officer of the port, was not the right man for that place, and he actually took over the leadership of the Republican opposition. It was not successful, but that was not what Roosevelt was chiefly interested in. He was in the field against Tammany, and where he could not block he was well satisfied to harass.

In 1912 this purpose took still more definite form. He was among the first of the men to take up the Presidential cause of Woodrow Wilson, then Governor of New Jersey, and to thwart the Tammany hindrance to that cause which was already impending. He began a fight against the unit rule, just as he fought it at San Francisco this year. With Thomas Mott Osborne and a group of others he organized the Empire State Democracy, whose avowed purpose was to give a voice at Baltimore to those who wanted Wilson and who would not be able to get it under Tammany control.

At Baltimore Mr. Roosevelt went through the long fight for Wilson. He worked throughout the campaign with mounting enthusiasm, and his appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy was among the very first upon which Mr. Wilson decided. He took up his place with application and resource. Early in his administration he gave a silver cup to be competed for by swimmers from the battle-ships of the Atlantic Fleet in order that deaths by drowning might be guarded against. Before the summer was over he had awarded a contract to British builders of turbines because their bids ran so far below the American, and thereby established a precedent.

In 1914 he was back in New York State politics again. He was urged to enter the primaries for the nomination for Governor, but the needs of the situation seemed to be met better by putting out John A. Hennessy for that office while he opposed James W. Gerard, then Ambassador to Germany, for the nomination for the United States Senate. He campaigned through the State on the anti-Tammany issue, and when in the end he polled but 68,879 votes to 133,815 for Gerard, he said cheerfully: "Never mind: we paved the way."

As the Wilson Administration wore on, Mr. Roosevelt maintained his opposition to Tammany, not as a Democratic organization, but because of its methods. He was credited with an important voice in deciding a majority of Tammany's applications for offices, and since all but a very few of those went elsewhere, he may be regarded as having waged a successful fight.

But in spite of this, in 1918 Mr. Roosevelt was urged to become a candidate for Governor and Tammany support was guaranteed. He declined because of his work in Washington, but the record stands that Tammany was willing to concede the strength of his position. In like manner arose Tammany's support of him for the Vice-Presidency this year, and while neither incident is to be interpreted as more than a means toward another Tammany end, both are still to be looked upon as notable in Mr. Roosevelt's career.

As Assistant Secretary of the Navy Mr. Roosevelt left his impress deep upon the record. The coast patrol, which brought a majority of the privately owned yachts of the country into the government service, was his idea. He was responsible for the 110-foot submarine-chaser, which rendered most effective service in European waters as well as on this side.

The civilian personnel of the Navy normally comes under supervision of the Assistant Secretary. There was enormous expansion along this line in the Navy Department proper and at all shore stations, navy-yards, and in naval districts. It was part of Mr. Roosevelt's job to see that this end of the work of the naval establishment was running smoothly at all times. He accomplished this task with conspicuous success.

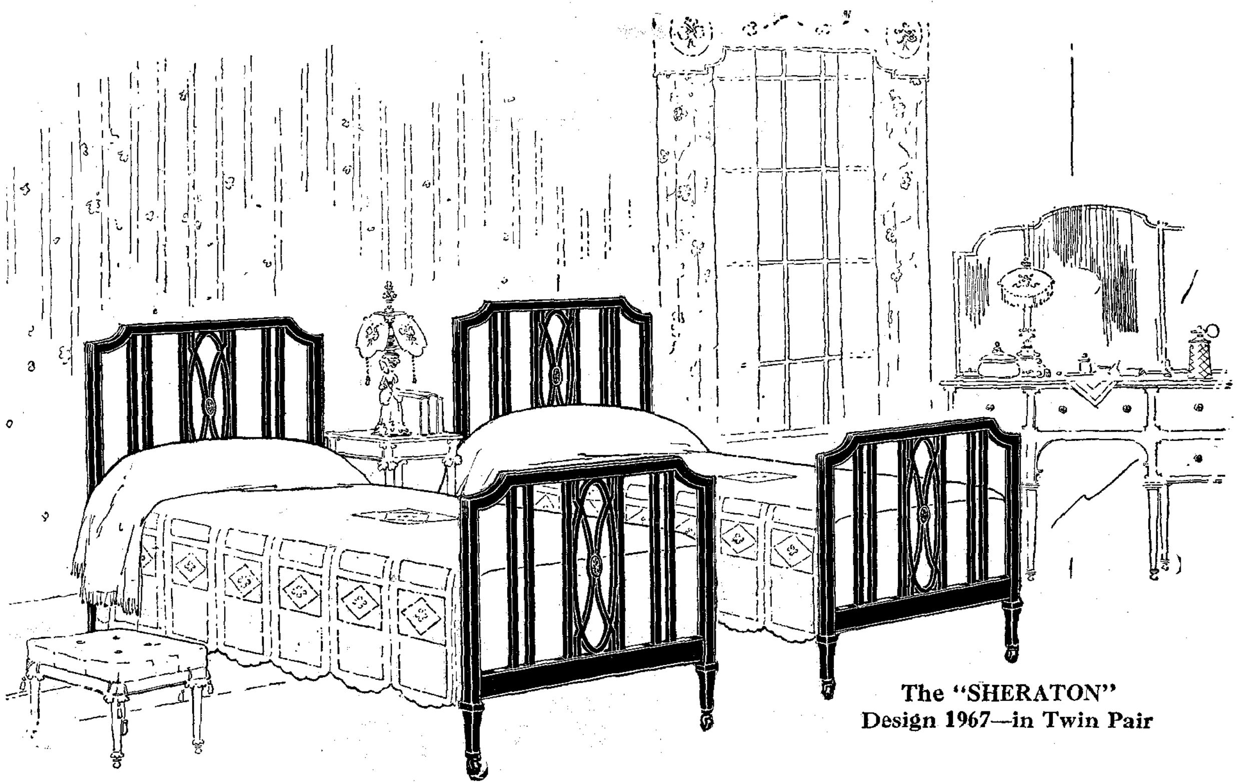
Mr. Roosevelt was frequently called upon to serve as acting Secretary of the Navy, thus shouldering responsibility for the conduct of the affairs of the Navy and Marine Corps, both during and since the war. He was frequently called upon also to decide questions of wages and working conditions in navy-yards and stations, gun-factories, torpedo plants, the naval airplane factory, and private shipyards, and all these troublesome problems were ironed out satisfactorily to both sides.

A measure of foreign service came to Mr. Roosevelt, most of it after the armistice, when he undertook the work of demobilizing our stations and bases abroad. This in itself was a huge task, but there has yet to be heard complaint regarding any detail of his discharge of it. No unimportant aspect of his visits abroad was his contact with the ministries of the Allies. He won for himself and for the department high regard in Great Britain, where he was received by King George; in Belgium, where King Albert honored him, and in Italy and France.

Two fundamental theories have influenced Mr. Roosevelt during his service at Washington. One is that the American Navy must be foremost among those of the world because expenditure on anything less than a completely adequate establishment is "money wasted." The other is that the Navy is not to be made a reform institution.

Again and again he has protested against the inclination of judges and magistrates to suspend sentence of culprits who are willing to enlist. Once he stated his position in this way:

"The Navy is not a reformatory or a penal institution. The



The "SHERATON"
Design 1967—in Twin Pair

© 1920, Simmons Company

How many beds in your home really invite sleep

CONSIDERING how the average bed is selected—it is a wonder people sleep so well as they do.

There is the bed bought to "match" the rest of the furniture.

And the bed that "has always been in the family."

And the metal bed bought for its sanitary quality—or because "a cheap bed will do for the children."

Never a thought about *sleep*. So there are many people who never get wholly *relaxed*. Always just a little disturbed by rattle, creak or feeling of unsteadiness. Never completely *rested*.

* * *

Go to your dealer's store and see the *Beds Built for Sleep!*

These fine Simmons Beds, four-square, firm, *noiseless*—inviting relaxation and deep, sound sleep.

Beds for your children and guests, as well as yourself.

Twin Beds, by all means—in the interests of undisturbed rest and perfect health.

The "SHERATON"
Design 1967—in Twin Pair

Designed in the finest spirit of that wonderful period of which Sheraton was the acknowledged leader.—Simmons new Square Steel Tubing; seamless, smooth, beautifully enameled in the accepted decorative colors—Simmons patented pressed steel *noiseless Corner Locks*. Easy rolling casters.—Your choice of Twin Pair and Double Width. Specially pleasing in *Twin Pair*.

If your dealer does not show you the Simmons line, you need only *write to us*. We will see that they are shown to you.

* * *

Free Booklets on Sleep! *—Write us for "What Leading Medical Journals and Health Magazines Say about Separate Beds and Sound Sleep" and "Yours for a Perfect Night's Rest."*

At Your Dealer's

SIMMONS METAL BEDS
Built for Sleep

Your choice of beautiful and authentic Designs, in colorings to harmonize with each of your bedrooms.

Twin Beds, Cribs, Day Beds,—and *Simmons Springs*, in every way worthy to go with Simmons Beds.

SIMMONS COMPANY
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SIMMONS BEDS

Built for Sleep

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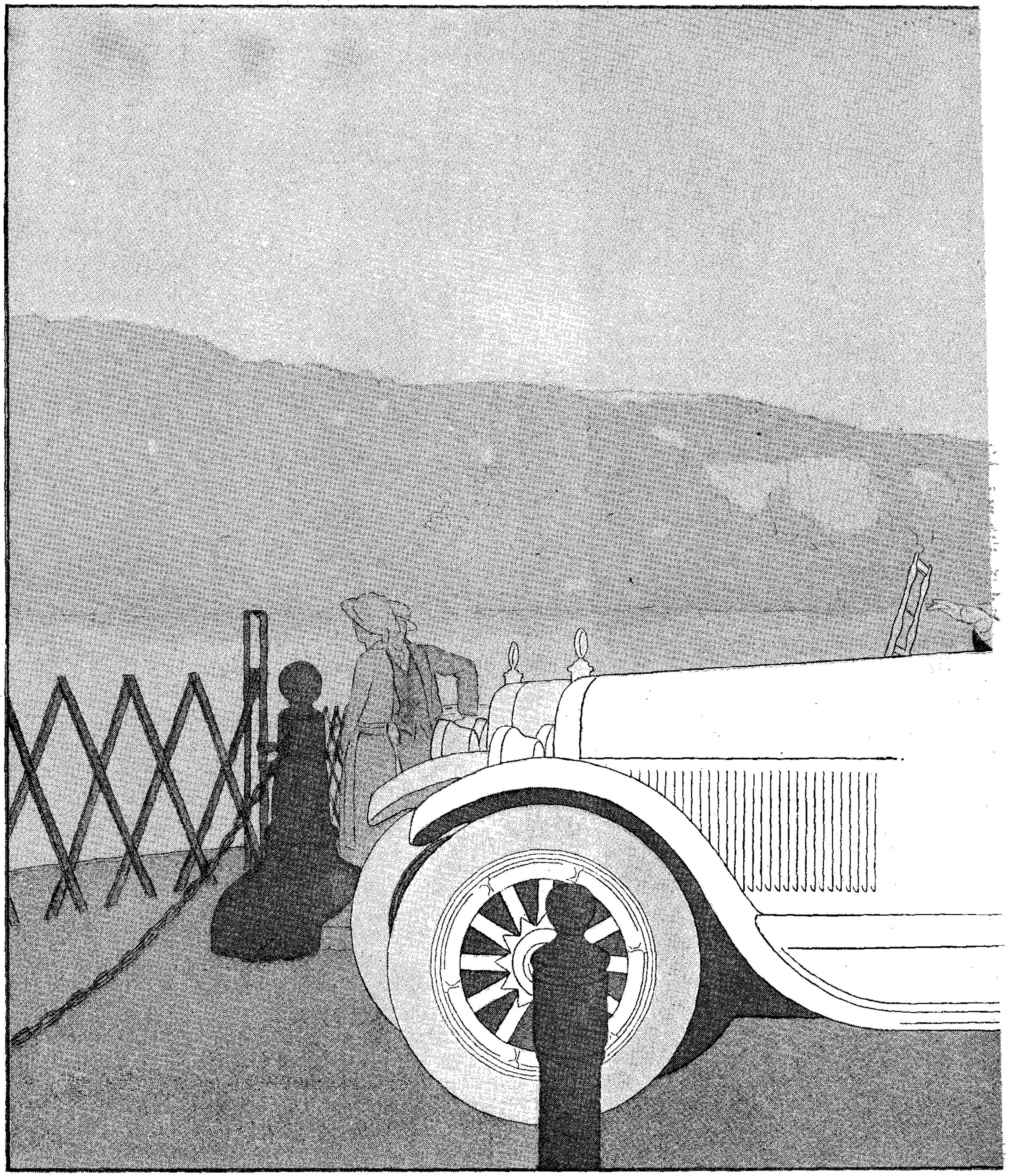


The JOR

Impatient — pulsating — eager to go—the trim Jordan stands expectant at the gate of the slow-moving ferry.

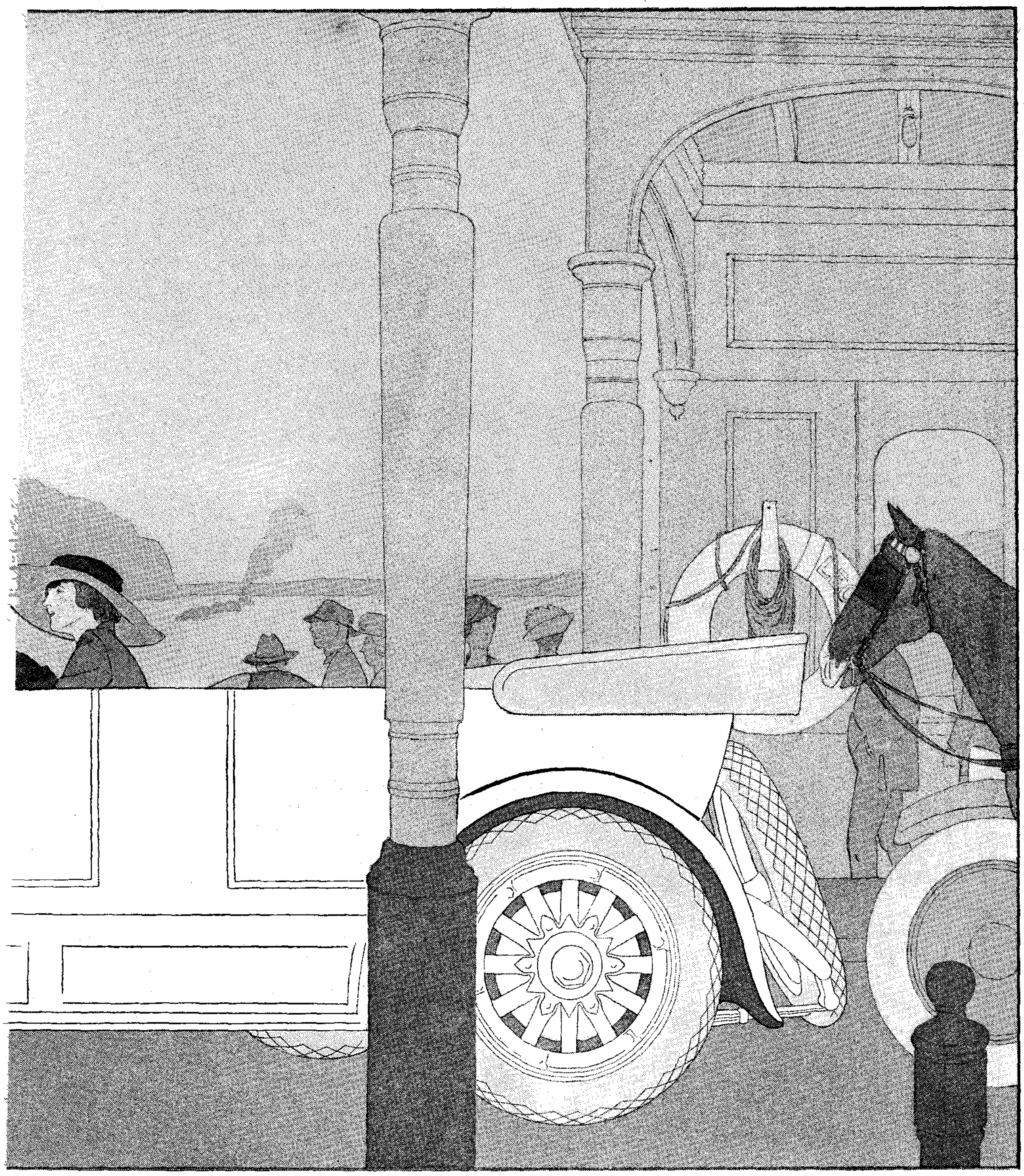
Beyond the gray town on the hills of Jersey, lone trails and winding wood roads beckon and allure.

This brawny, masculine car springs lightly past the barrier—sails roaring up the hill and makes for the land of somewhere we have longed to go.

With balanced ease and subtle power, it levels hills which invite you up and entice you down.

JORDAN MOTOR CA

THE FERRY



N *Silhouette*

Lighter than any of its size—clean and shapely like the body of a youth—it plays happily with its work and makes countless friends along its way.

Respect, you already have, for it's a thing of character—built to ideals of truth.

Pride of economy which your common sense demands is always yours.

The love for this car, which owners feel, can best be understood by the man who owns a scrappy Airedale, which he knows can whip a bear.

ANY, Inc., *Cleveland, Ohio*

recruiting of undesirable persons will not be accepted. Such cases are arising constantly and the uniform practise is to refuse to admit to the service persons who are designated for it without authority by ignorant magistrates. I am sorry there are judges in the country who would so reflect upon the naval service of the United States."

In his private life Mr. Roosevelt lives simply, with tennis as his favorite game and hunting his chief recreation.

"He is a quiet, studious young man when he isn't insurging, with literary tastes and five children," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "Still the Roosevelt parallel!" The writer observes further:

One may conclude that he shares his distinguished kinsman's much-advertised views on race suicide, tho one doesn't recall his having talked much about it. There were three children, Anna Eleanor, James, and Elliott, when he came to Washington, the two younger ones, John and Franklin, Jr., having arrived since.

But in spite of his being a quiet, studious young man, Mr. Roosevelt has real personality; he has even made a dent on Washington's consciousness—and it takes real personality to accomplish that in an assistant secretary's position.

And while Mr. Roosevelt is regarded as "as mild-mannered a man as ever scuttled a ship," still those who know him best are inclined to warn strangers that appearances are deceitful and to suggest that they consider, for instance, the torpedo. As Thomas Dreier once put it:

"Every one knows that one may take a torpedo and play with it, swim with it, roll it over, go to bed with it, make a family pet of it, and maltreat it as a child maltreats a kitten—provided one does not hit it on the nose. Such a base hit always makes it so thoroughly peevish that the results of its anger are so complete that its assailants must be picked up with a bath sponge for inquest purposes. Quiet, unassuming, smooth—this is Franklin Roosevelt. But the man or men who hit him on the nose are likely to meet with a fate that veils their demise in mystery as complete as that which shrouds the identity of the assailants of Billy Patterson."

A gossipy Washington correspondent of the Richmond *News-Leader* considers the nominee and his family from a personal and social angle, to this effect:

Of course the nomination of Franklin Roosevelt for the Vice-Presidency interests the "Washington set" more than the Cox nomination. For the Roosevelts have been part of Washington's official society for the last seven years and more. Mr. Roosevelt was appointed "Assistant Secretary of the Navy" within a month of President Wilson's inauguration in March, 1913, and got on the job promptly. In fact, they had been fairly well known—at least Mrs. Roosevelt had—in Washington before that. For, you know, she was a Roosevelt—T. R.'s niece, daughter of his brother, Elliot Roosevelt—before her marriage to a distant cousin of the same name. And she was an occasional visitor at the White House during the Roosevelt régime. Also she was an occasional visitor at Senator Kean's house, at Seventeenth and I streets, northwest—the late Senator Kean, of New Jersey, I mean—and his sisters who ran the house for him, they also being family connections of hers—through her mother, I believe.

In fact, the Roosevelts have all sorts of connections. He is a Delano as well as a Roosevelt—his mother a sister of Frederick H. Delano, formerly head of the reserve board, and of Mrs. Price Collier, of New York and Tuxedo. You may remember that he functioned as the nearest male relative at Sarah Price Collier's wedding a year and a half ago—to Lieut. Fellowes Gordon, of the British war-mission—and gave the bride away; and the next day sailed for the other side on an important official mission.

Mrs. Roosevelt is one of those women who, while she is absolutely at ease in the frilliest of social frills—she was born to them—yet finds them rather unimportant in her scheme of life. She has her husband, and her home, and her five children—the eldest, a school-girl daughter with several years to go before she gets even into the subdeb class—and she has her own circle of warm personal friends. She is—well, as one of her friends put it, "she is too much a Roosevelt to be anybody's prize beauty, but she's pure gold!" Which seems to be the general verdict of all who know her. I know of few women who are so universally esteemed by their acquaintance as Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt.

She was up to her eyes in war-work while the war was on—and for months afterward—concentrating, quite naturally, on "naval relief." When her husband was ordered abroad in January, 1919, before he had well recovered from an attack of influenza which had run into pneumonia contracted on a previous official trip, she was torn between her desire to go along and look after him and her desire to stay at home and look after the children. Finally, in view of his state of health she decided to go with him, leaving the younger children with Mrs. James Roosevelt—her husband's mother—and taking the elders with her. At present, she is at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York, their home place, where they always spend the summers.

Mrs. Roosevelt is essentially a home woman. She seems particularly to dislike the official limelight, and to resent the pitiless publicity given the private and personal affairs of people who are prominent in official life. Just how she'll ever endure the Vice-Presidential status—it being generally regarded as an essential part of the Vice-President's job to relieve the President of many of his social-official burdens—eating the President's dinners and doing a whole lot of his entertaining for him—remains to be seen. But, cheer up! Maybe she won't have to.

Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward one governmental problem was outlined in a letter written June 19 to Representative Ireland, of Illinois, in response to a request for his opinion on placing the government departments on a modern scientific basis. To quote the New York *Evening Post:*

In that letter Mr. Roosevelt stated in no uncertain terms that the "relation between Congress and the Executive Department is fundamentally wrong," and cited an instance where Congressional jealousy of executive privilege prevented a saving through the discharge of a certain number of men and the transferring of part of the salaries so saved to other departments.

"I do not believe, of course," he continued, "that the civil-service system should be wiped out or that we should return to the spoils system, but there is altogether too much assumption in this Government that executive officers will use their authority for political purposes. My own wonder is that, considering the existing circumstances the employees of the Government are as efficient as they are."

After presenting additional detailed criticism, Mr. Roosevelt offered the following definite suggestions for reform:

"1. Create a true budget system, not the small beginning already attempted.

"2. Consolidate the appropriations in one general committee, with subcommittees to deal with the separate subjects.

"3. Put into law the general principles recommended by the Reclassification Committee's report, together with the authorization of adequate salaries to government employees.

"4. Invite a conference with the executive branch of the Government looking to a reclassification and redistribution of the work of the departments.

"5. Give by law greater authority to the heads of the executive departments in conducting their executive business, at the same time holding these heads more directly responsible for the successful administration of their work.

"I hope you will take this letter in the spirit in which it is written. I want to be helpful and would be glad to have a talk with you about this general subject, but at the same time I can not feel that it would be worth while to take up what, in the aggregate, amounts to mere details while the fundamental difficulties remain unsolved."

Mr. Roosevelt's forcible way of speaking his mind, as well as a good many of his ideas on the present political situation, came out in an address which he delivered before the Harvard Union on February 25, 1920, quoted in a recent issue of the Boston *Globe*. He began with the statement that "the Government of the United States is, on the whole, the least efficient administrative organization in the United States." His peroration, notable rather for simplicity and every-day directness than for oratorical effects, ran as follows:

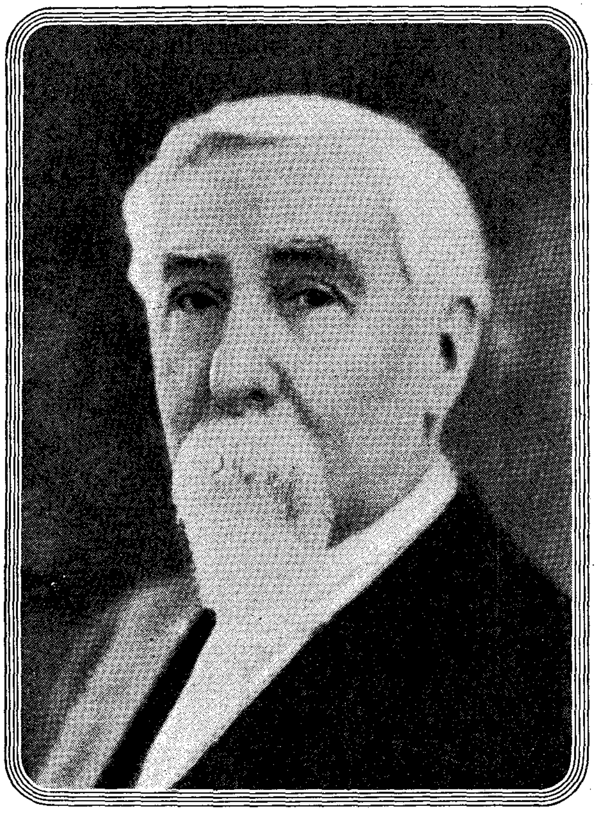
"It is time that parties became more definite, and the only way they can be pushed into that attitude is by the criticism of party leaders on that one score. Criticism will help when the people of the United States become more intelligent, and talk common sense, instead of politics. We are very apt to get into arguments on the subject of politics, and they usually end in a general damning of this, that, or other things; it all ends in talk and not in action.

"I should like to see elected to Congress this year men who would be on record as favoring a business reorganization, first of this country, because charity begins at home; and then of the people who are chosen to spend the money—in other words, the executive branches of the Government. That time will come, not through parties, but through men.

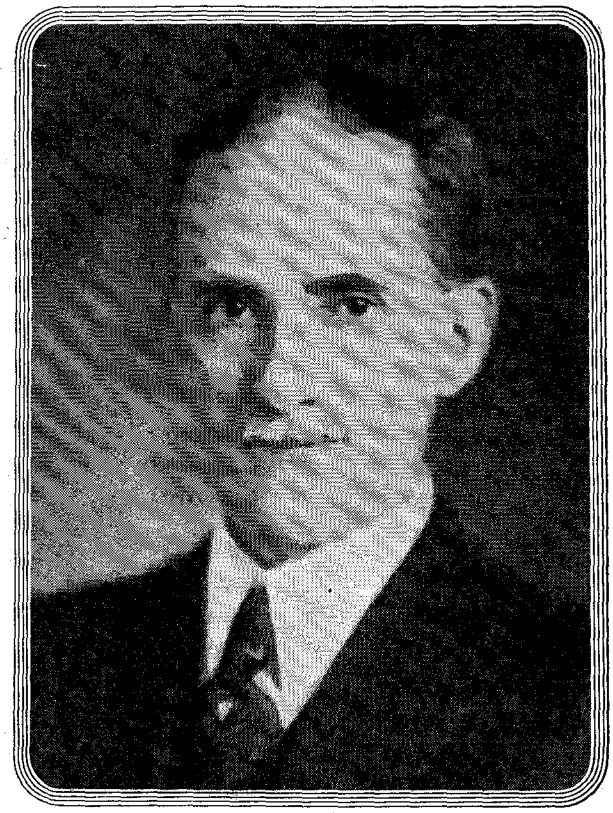
"You will have the opportunity of taking part as individuals in the choice of your members of Congress and in the election of them. Very often you will be confronted by a choice between

In Anticipation of a Motor Car

Almost 2,000 Distributors and Dealers apply for Sales Franchise, and more than 1,000 individuals place orders for Lincoln Motor Company's new Leland-built car



Henry M. Leland
President Lincoln Motor Company



Wilfred C. Leland
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Lincoln Motor Company

It is doubtful whether any event in motordom has ever created such profound interest as the mere anticipation that a new motor car would be built by the Lelands and their splendid organization.

When, after the armistice was signed, and the Lincoln Motor Company—of which Henry M. Leland and Wilfred C. Leland were the chief executives—was completing its contracts with the government for the production of Liberty Aircraft Motors, it was only natural for the world to assume that these men would re-enter the field as makers of motor cars of the finer sort.

Notwithstanding the Lelands had made no announcement—in fact themselves had not determined upon their future activities—the offices of the Lincoln Motor Company became the Mecca of motor car distributors from all over the world.

These Distributors, most of whom were already handling cars of the better class, insisted upon filing applications for sales franchises and binding them with deposits.

Incidentally, one Distributor tendered a certified check for one million dollars ($1,000,000.00) as a deposit, to evidence his good faith.

From one city there were 61 applications; from another 38; from another 37.

There is scarcely a city of size in America from which there have not been from one to a dozen or more Distributors' applications.From cities in the United States and Canada up to June 1, 1920, the applications totaled 1252.

And from across the seas, from nearly every country in the civilized world, the applications aggregated 123.

Of these, 13 were from England—where the esteem in which Leland standards and Leland ideals are held, is second only to the admiration in which those qualities are held in America. 8 were from Cuba; 9 from Argentina; 6 from Australia; 5 each from France and Spain; 4 each from New Zealand, Sweden, Norway and Hawaii. And they came from Russia, China, Japan, Straits Settlements, Union of South Africa, and from the uttermost corners of the earth.

To June 1, 1920, the Distributors' applications had reached the impressive total of 1375, not taking into account hundreds received since that date, nor the hundreds of applications made direct to Distributors by dealers in the smaller cities.

It will be seen therefore that we have been in position to select as our Distributors, the very cream of the trade, and to embark with a field sales organization in every way in keeping with the car itself, with the organization which produces it and with the class of citizenship to whom a car of the Leland-built type must naturally appeal.

And in not one single instance did the Lincoln Motor Company solicit a Distributor.

Nor was this all.

In addition to the Distributors' applications, more than 1,000 individuals have placed orders with deposits, despite the fact that the Lincoln Motor Company had made no announcement concerning the details of its car, and, too, despite the fact that the Company had not encouraged advance orders. There are also, in the hands of Distributors, hundreds of orders of which the factory has not been advised in detail.

Imagine, if you can, the attitude of these Distributors, who, solely through their faith in the Lelands, deliberately obligate themselves to merchandise millions of dollars' worth of motor cars.

Imagine the attitude of these clear-headed business men, representing the best citizenship of the land, who, with confidence in Leland ideals and standards as their sole incentive, coolly affix their signatures and place deposits, in order that they may be among the early ones to possess the new Leland-built cars—cars of whose price and details their knowledge was nil.

No matter whether it was to have one cylinder or ten; no matter whether its price was to be six hundred or six thousand dollars, these seemed to be of secondary importance.

But they knew the history of the men; they knew their records. They knew the Leland traits; they knew the Leland traditions—never to retrograde, never even to pause; they knew that the Leland vision was always forward.

So of one thing they were supremely satisfied. They were sure that if the Lelands built a car, it would be a car such as the Lelands know how to build; plus Leland progressiveness; plus what might logically be expected of Leland determination and Leland ability to achieve—and to surpass.

LINCOLN MOTOR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

two evils. That is always a difficult situation: it is a situation which most frequently comes before us in Washington itself.

"I think we have got over very largely the old condition of voting because of family or environment. There was a boy in my home town, just back from 'over there,' who met an older man, an acquaintance of his, last fall, just before election. The soldier said, 'How are you going to vote?' The elder man said, 'I am going to vote such and such a ticket, straight.' And the boy who had just come back said, 'Why?' The other drew himself up with pride, and said, 'Because my grandfather did.' Then this youngster said: 'Well, if you are so stuck on your grandfather as all that, I think the best thing you can do is to walk down to the dock by the river, jump overboard, and join your grandfather.'

"This talk that we hear about the periods of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln makes me exceedingly tired. . . . . . .

"Let us be frank, let us face conditions as they are, as they present themselves now. Let us work for men whom we can trust, men with common sense, men who will be above mere party or persons, men who will help to put this country back on its feet. We are not through with this war yet. I believe we have some of the most serious of our problems still before us. Let us all help. Let us all look to the future with courage and with a willingness to serve."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AS SEEN BY AN OBSERVANT BOY

ABRAHAM LINCOLN as he appeared to the eyes of a fifteen-year-old boy, Robert Brewster Stanton, was not the long, lank, gawky, rail-splitter, "so homely he was fascinating," that, somehow or other, the great emancipator has been pictured these many years. On the contrary, he was a big man of perfect poise on all occasions, singularly graceful in his movements, and with a face that was beautiful rather than homely, as Stanton to-day recalls impressions of him. The young man first met Lincoln when he accompanied his father to the White House early in the Civil War. He says the way the President received him is one of the things he has never forgotten. "His cordial manner, the warm grasp of that large, kind, gentle hand, the fascinating tho almost evasive smile, and the simple word or two of welcome, were so earnest and sincere that I thought he intended me to understand—and so I felt—that he received me not as a boy, but as a man," we read in Stanton's account of his personal memories of Lincoln appearing in *Scribner's Magazine* (New York). Mr. Stanton explains that his father, who was a Connecticut Yankee, had been a preacher in the South for a number of years. He was an ardent supporter of Lincoln, and during the war often called on the President to discuss matters of which he had special knowledge owing to his long residence in the South. Hence, the boy spent much time in Washington during the period of the war and had many opportunities to observe the President. He says he had heard Lincoln ridiculed in Washington when the President first came to the capital, and spoken of as "that rough, uncouth Westerner from the prairies of Illinois." He was greatly surprized, therefore, when he saw him and heard him at the first inauguration—

> There I saw a tall, square-shouldered man with long arms and legs, but, as he came down the east steps of the Capitol and on to the platform from which he spoke, he walked with such a dignified carriage and seeming perfect ease that there was dispelled forever from my mind the idea that he was in any way uncouth or at a loss to know the proper thing to do or how to do it.
>
> When he began to speak I was again surprized, on account of what I had heard of him. He spoke so naturally, without any attempted oratorical effect, but with such an earnest simplicity and firmness that he seemed to me to have but one desire as shown in his manner of speaking—to draw that crowd close to him and talk to them as man to man.
>
> His manner was that of perfect self-possession. He seemed to me fully to appreciate his new and unexpected surroundings, to understand perfectly the enormous responsibilities he was undertaking, but at the same time to have perfect confidence in himself.

It is true, Mr. Stanton says, that Lincoln's figure was tall, lean, possibly lank, and in a sense "ungainly," but with it all he had such self-possession and dignity of bearing and the movements of his body and gestures of his arms and hands were so pleasing that all impressions of ungainliness were swept away. His walk is described as "dignified, easy, natural, and pleasing," and there was no evidence of loose joints, jerky movement, or clumsiness. The writer tells of one circumstance in particular which should have brought out any defects in carriage had there been any—

> It was at a meeting of the Houses of Congress, gathered in the House of Representatives to celebrate some victory of the war. The chamber was packed and the galleries overflowed with men and women. I sat in a front-row seat. The door opened on the opposite side, and as the Marine Band played "Hail to the Chief," Mr. Lincoln entered. The whole audience rose and cheered. He glanced up at the throng and there appeared on his countenance a bright, beautiful, but gentle smile of thanks, nothing more. In a moment this was gone, and holding himself perfectly erect, with an expression of unconcern and self-possession, he walked across the hall up to the Speaker's desk with a simple grandeur and profound dignity that would be difficult for any one to surpass.

According to Mr. Stanton, Lincoln could even take his place on horseback in an imposing military parade, not only without producing a jarring note, but in a manner that would have done credit to a man who had been receiving military training all his life. The occasion of a great review of General McClellan's Army of the Potomac is mentioned, when the President rode at the head of an army of seventy-five thousand men. He was drest in his usual black broadcloth and high silk hat—

> I was close enough to him to note clearly his every movement and see the expression of his face. As the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States rode down that long line, mounted on a magnificent charger, followed by the General and his staff, he sat and rode his horse as if it were the one thing in the world he knew how to do. He sat perfectly erect, not stiffly, but at perfect ease, and in all that throng of trained military men there was not a general who bore himself with more, no, not as much, dignity, and rode with more true military bearing than the President.

Mr. Stanton admits that Mr. Lincoln's cheek-bones were prominent, his cheeks sunken, and his mouth large. Nevertheless, the impression one received from his face was one of beauty rather than the reverse. We read:

> I saw him when he was cheerful, gay, convulsed in hilarious laughter; saw him when he was sad and sorrowful, sad from his own sorrows, sad for the sorrows of others, sad and at the same time cheerful for his sick and wounded boys in blue, sad and worried over the suffering of his country. I saw all these moods at various times, and each and every feature of his face exactly as it was; but there was a something that came out from behind them, and spoke not in words, but shone and spoke through them by means of them, and turned them all into real beauty. And in all these moods, first or last, that spirit of beauty which I saw spread over his whole countenance and drew one to him as by the power of magic.

MORE HAPPY PRISON DAYS—THIS TIME IN DELAWARE—Responsive chords were struck in at least one prisoner's breast by a short article which appeared in these columns some time since, entitled "Happy Days in a Michigan Penitentiary." The introduction of an honor system, and of various benefits and privileges sufficient to make a convict's life a comparatively happy one, it seemed, was described by the writer, in a truly appreciative manner. One of the inmates of the New Castle County Workhouse, at Wilmington, Delaware, writes us that he read the article, which "greatly appealed" to him, and that he is anxious to report a change in his own prison which puts it in the class with the "happy-days" institution in Michigan. He writes that, when he read The Digest's article:

> I wished that I was serving time in Michigan prison instead of doing time here, as at that time death was more welcome than living under the conditions that existed in Delaware's only prison. The Lord has heard our cries, sufferings, and sorrows, and as the good book says:
>
> "Ask and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find;

Nobody wants to take a chance— thousands of feet in the air

UP in the air, where engine trouble nearly always means a fall, the safety afforded by perfectly-fitting, leakless piston rings is of the greatest importance—often a matter of life and death.

Airplane engines today are designed to operate continuously at high speed in climbing to dizzy altitudes and in traveling at full load over long periods of time.

This continuous heavy duty means very high operating temperatures—the piston heads frequently reaching 1400 degrees Fahrenheit.

Not only do the piston rings have to retain their tension under this terrific heat, but a more liberal piston clearance is necessary, which throws all the more responsibility on the rings to stop leakage and maintain perfect compression.

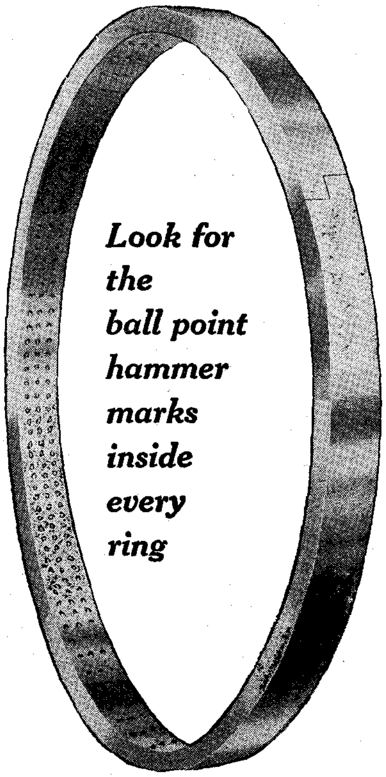
Leaky rings allow the seal existing between the piston and cylinder wall to be broken, oil leaks through, carbon deposits form, and the engine sputters and misses. Every aviator knows that this means *peril.*

The leakless quality of American Hammered Piston Rings has proved invaluable in airplane engines. Among the important aircraft builders who have used these rings successfully are the Curtiss Airplane Company, Aeromarine Plane & Motor Company, Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, and the makers of the famous Hispano-Suiza engine.

For the requirements of land travel, these rings have so firmly established their merit, that they are chosen and used by the makers of 36 nationally known passenger cars, trucks, tractors and motors.

Made only of the finest materials, and manufactured with the greatest accuracy known to the piston ring business. One-piece—Leakless—Concentric.

For any motor—and sold by Dealers in all parts of the country.



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IN planning that new home, are you giving the thought to hardware which it should have? You are building for permanence, your hardware should be durable—possessing built-in wearing quality. You are building with an eye for beauty, your hardware should be pleasing and in accord with its surroundings.

In Sargent Locks and Hardware you find all this—security, permanence, ease of operation, and a choice of design which fits in exactly with your scheme of architecture.

Send for the Sargent Book of Designs and go over it with your architect

Sargent Night Latches

Combine safety, security and strength. Afford security for any outside or inside door lacking a dependable lock. Simple, convenient and safe. There is no possibility of their getting out of order by forcibly closing the door. Many styles and finishes.

SARGENT & COMPANY
Hardware Manufacturers
40 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

knock, and it shall be opened unto you." And the Lord has done one of his wonderful things by letting escape a man that was sentenced to death, just a few days before his execution. This, of course, has caused an investigation by the trustees of this institution, and a new warden was suggested. At this instance I am taking the liberty, in behalf of all the inmates here, to be published in your worthy paper, to let the people at large know that the little State of Delaware has come to the front, and all this transformation has occurred in less than two months' time since our new warden, Mr. M. S. Plummer, has taken office, and will conclude with the same words that were said of the happy days in Michigan, which we are having here at the workhouse. We became human as soon as our new warden, Mr. Plummer, came into our doors. He immediately put the honor system into effect and each man is doing things more freely on his honor. We have a committee composed of honor prisoners. We have more freedom and privileges never before heard of at this institution. This warden, with his kindness and with fatherly instincts, has put love into our hearts, where formerly hate and revenge were raving, but the transformation, which was a miracle to all of us here, will turn out good citizens from bad men, as the warden is treating us like his children and not like beasts as it used to be under the old régime.

Sincerely,
(Signed) I. T.

TROUBLES AND TRIUMPHS OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY, NOW 250 YEARS OLD

WHEN that merry monarch, Charles II. of England, two and a half centuries ago, placed his hand and seal upon a charter authorizing a "Company of Gentlemen Adventurers" to go into the fur-trading business in the wilderness about Hudson Bay, and munificently granted them a monopoly of all trade and profits connected therewith "for all time to come," he had no idea what a big thing he was doing. Those were the good, old days when kings, occasionally finding themselves in a reasonably mellow mood, used to do such things for worthy subjects, and when the merry Charles signed that particular charter he put in motion what was eventually to become the vast machinery of the Hudson Bay Company, a concern that has flourished even unto this day, and whose operations in the New World were responsible for adding to the British Empire a territory larger than that of Europe. Portions of the romantic history of this great company have formed the basis for innumerable tales of the North for many moons, and the occasion of passing its two hundred and fiftieth milestone on May 2 of the present year, an event that was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies in Canada, has served to recall the entire story of its remarkable career. According to an account of the founding of the company, written by Prof.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

W. T. Allison and appearing in *The Manitoba Free Press* (Winnipeg), it appears that King Charles first became interested in the possibilities of the Hudson Bay region as a place where vast wealth might be obtained, through the tales of two Frenchmen, young Pierre Esprit Radisson and his middle-aged companion and brother-in-law, Chouart des Grosseilliers. Like many another powerful monarch, both before and since, Charles was perpetually in need of cash, we are told, and hence was always ready to prick up his ears when anybody in his vicinity made a noise like ready money. Moreover, his jaded spirit was "intrigued," to borrow a pet term from the midsummer fictionists, by the thrilling accounts of these men. Among other things, Radisson told the King that he had been kidnaped by the Iroquois at the age of sixteen, had been adopted by a Mohawk squaw, had lived with these Indians for a time, and later that he and Grosseilliers had begun to trade with the Crees, thereby acquiring an enormous cargo of valuable furs, of which wealth, however, they had been robbed by the unscrupulous Governor of New France upon their arrival in Quebec with their booty. These things sounded good to Charles, and he not only made it clear to the two adventurers that they could count on his moral support, but he also promised to furnish them a vessel for the Hudson Bay trade. For the time being, however, the King had various troubles of his own to look after, and it was a year before he could carry out his promises. In the meantime, being a canny monarch as well as a merry one, he kept Radisson and his companion hovering around by allowing them a pension of forty shillings a week until they could be employed on active service. Also, as is the habit of kings to this day, he further made himself solid, so to speak, by presenting the adventurous Radisson with a medal and chain. In the spring of 1688, with the enthusiastic support of his brother James, Duke of York, his cousin, Prince Rupert, and several other courtiers who had become afflicted with the beaver fever, the King caused the good ship *Eaglet* to be handed over to the two explorers. The first trip to the North resulted in great profits for all concerned, and another expedition started out, this time with two ships. The *Eaglet* was driven back to England by a storm, but the other vessel, under the command of Grosseilliers, whom the English sailors called Mr. Gooseberry, reached its destination and in due time returned to England with a cargo so rich as to cause a sensation. Then a charter was applied for and granted, and the company had its real beginning. That charter, to the present-day reader, is a quaint and curious docu-

GLIMPSES INTO THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA'S SECOND GREATEST INDUSTRY (No. 1)

Similarity of Ideals Is What Makes a Nation

It was America that changed the definition of "nationality" from a similarity of race to a similarity of taste. Also it was America which first elevated the widespread sense of *patriotism* from a mere massing of individual ambitions into a solider fabric of *mutual aids to Community Needs.*

It is singular that the railroads, the postal service, the telegraph and telephone, the fire and water departments, meat packing, steel making, lumbering and various other universal needs have achieved their present degree of high relative efficiency apparently without much regard for whether they were so-called private or so-called public enterprises.

This is because one of the prime incentives has been a certain pride in *Public Service* with personal pride in making a *first class job* of it. Disregarding all theories of social organization, it is certain that, in any case, *the same men* would have done the same jobs in the same faithful and proudly progressive way—because of their proven superior fitness for the vital and difficult work in hand.

So it seems to be more a matter of *efficient spirit* in *public service* than it is of just who or what is the immediate employer of the kind of special talent needed.

Next to food, *shelter* is the most important thing for mankind, and for this purpose the varied products of TREES have been his chief reliance ever since the increasing population caused a shortage of caves.

So the American *Lumber Industry* is, and always has been, practically second to agriculture as a facile, dependable and economical reliance for us all.

Of course, in most cases, the harder the wood the longer it lasts and the more serviceable it is. Therefore, it is that the notable variety of Hardwoods in our great mid-South forests, are so vital a fact of our national life and comfort.

The breadth of concept and purpose, in war and peace, of the many thousands of independent loggers, sawyers, executives and fine craftsmen engaged with our Southern Hardwoods is one of the most encouraging truths of American Industry—just as their product is one of the elemental daily and hourly needs of the life of every one of us.

YOU CANNOT EVEN SIT ON A CHAIR without realizing this. (All chairs are of hardwood.) You cannot even reprove your young son for accidentally digging his restless heel against the INTERIOR TRIM of your home without realizing this — and without being glad that it is hardwood, and thus practically "mar-proof."

The splendid co-operation in the American hardwood manufacturing industry, among all elements concerned, deserves not only mutual recognition among themselves but also a fuller knowledge by the consuming public—which means everybody. This it will be our purpose to help along by a few simple little stories of *facts* that are much *simpler*, and much *more important*, and *vastly more fascinating*, than they may have seemed.

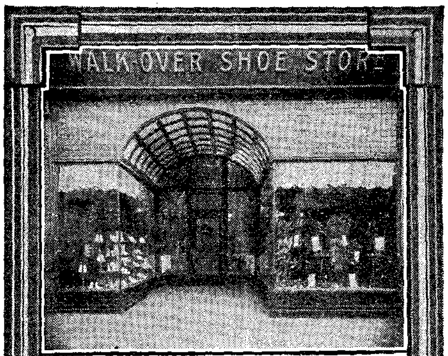
WATCH THIS PUBLICATION FOR *GLIMPSE NO. 2*

American Hardwood Manufacturers' Association

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

American Oak
Red Gum
American Walnut
Poplar
Cottonwood
Chestnut
Hickory
Ash
Elm
Beach
Basswood
Maple
Sycamore
Tupelo
Cherry
Persimmon
Willow
Lynn
Magnolia
et al.

1510



Merchants who *know*—

will tell you that there's no mightier medium of advertising than a well trimmed window. The **Walk-Over Shoe Co.** has adopted a style peculiarly suited to the needs of their business.

This concern is only one of many that have found perfect satisfaction in

ZOURI
SAFETY METAL STORE FRONTS

They excel in display value and at the same time serve as conservers of costly plate glass. The Zouri key-set line reduces glass breakage to a minimum. Because of the superior safety features it has been fully approved by the

UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES

Recognizing this fact some plate glass insurance companies are giving lower rates when Zouri construction is used. Surely you want the best in store front design. **Insist on Zouri.**

Representatives Everywhere
Write for Particulars

Zouri
DRAWN METALS COMPANY
Factories and General Offices
Chicago Heights : Illinois

ZOURI
SAFETY
The KEY to better WINDOWS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

ment, full of high-sounding phrases and royal bombast. Says Professor Allison:

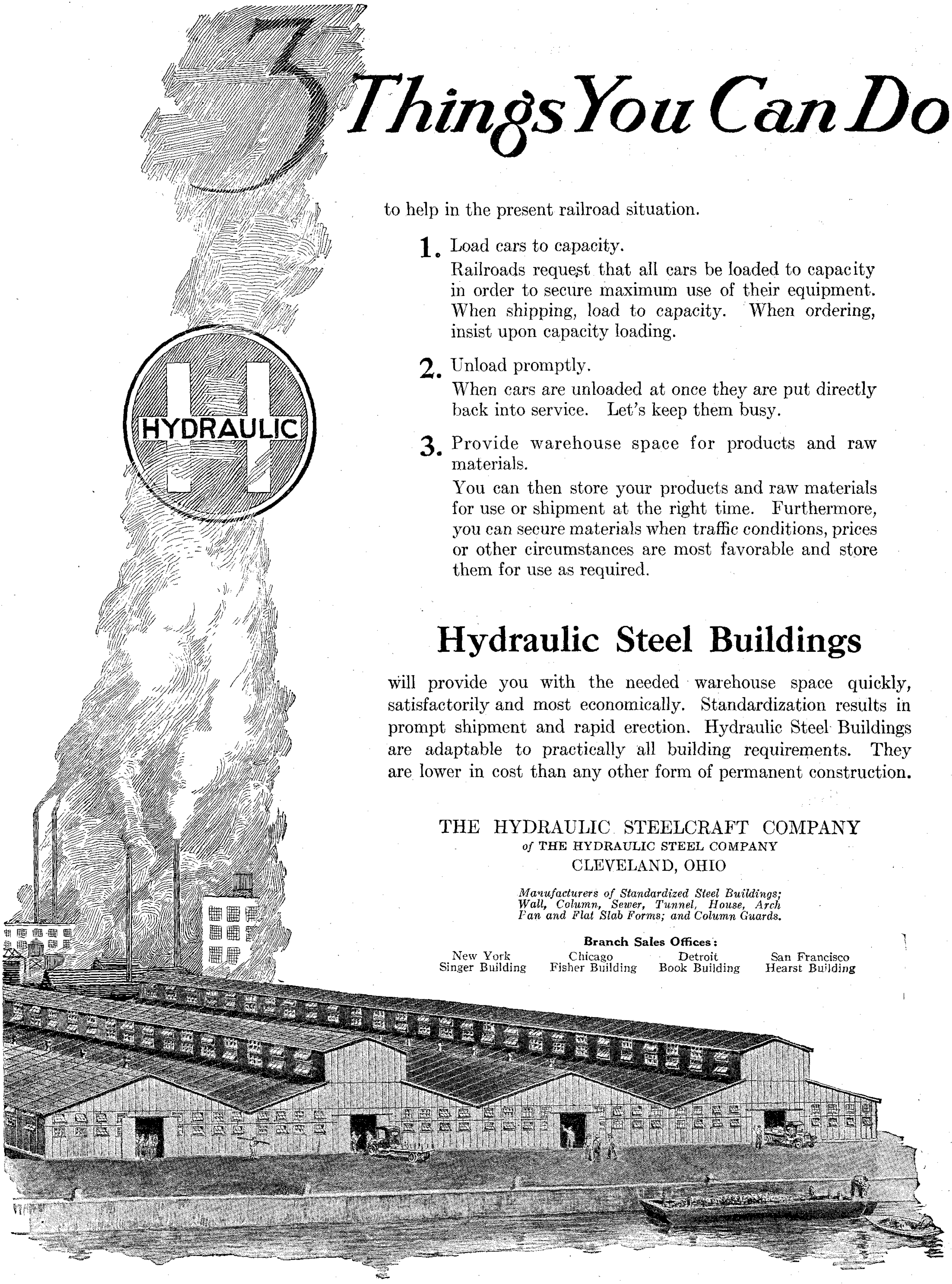
> The charter signed by King Charles, "of our ample and abundant grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion," granted to the gentlemen adventurers and their successors "the whole trade and commerce of all those seas, straits, bays, rivers, creeks, and sounds in whatsoever latitude that lie within the entrance of the straits called Hudson's Straits, together with all the lands, countries, and territories upon the coasts and confines of the seas, straits, bays, lakes, rivers, creeks, and sounds not now actually possest by the subjects of any other Christian state." Of this region they were to be "true and absolute lords." This sovereign lordship gave them monopoly of trade and settlement, the right to appoint local governors with the despotic power of kings, the right to extend their possessions indefinitely, the right to build forts, to use firearms, to pass laws, and to punish law-breakers. Perhaps the most remarkable of all these sweeping powers was the right to make war against other "prince or people whatsoever that are not Christians," for the benefit of the said company and their trade. For these truly royal favors, which handed over to the company a title to a territory which extended from Alaska to Mexico and from the Great Lakes to the coast and north to the pole, all that the gentlemen adventurers had to give in return was a promise to pay as token of allegiance to the King whenever he pleased to enter Rupert's Land, as these wide dominions were called, "two elks and two black beaver." We have a shrewd suspicion, however, that his gracious Majesty had lively hopes of receiving year after year a tidy share of the large profits accruing to Cousin Rupert and Brother James, who were, as a matter of fact, the first governors of this exclusive company.

Strangely enough, while the charter provided specifically that the company should have full power to make war against princes and peoples that *were not* Christians, it seems that the only wars it actually did have were against princes and peoples that *were* Christians. When they started out, the gentlemen adventurers fully expected to engage in a life-and-death struggle with the savage tribes along Hudson Bay. Further, they hoped to discover the "Northwest Passage," in which case there would be the princes of Cathay to subdue, for it appears to have been contrary to all the rules of the game as it was played in those days for visitors in strange lands to permit such princes and others as they might discover there to remain in peaceful enjoyment of their possessions, if the visitors could possibly see their way clear to relieve them thereof. However, we learn that the Hudson Bay explorers found the savages of the Canadian North more stanch and friendly than the civilized people, and they never did discover the route to Cathay. But these fur-trading subjects of the "most high and Christian" monarch of England eventually did find themselves in hot water with sundry subjects of that other "most high and Christian" monarch, the King of France, after a time. For several years, however, the company had no trouble with anybody. As we read:

> For twelve years the gentlemen adventurers enjoyed a period of immunity from armed strife. Altho individual French traders, hardy runners of the woods, penetrated to the prairie country and as far north as James Bay, and drew from the big company the peltries of a few Indians, there were great rejoicings each autumn when Prince Rupert and the eighteen shareholders met in the White Tower, at Whitehall, or at the Jerusalem Coffee House, to divide the spoils. Three vessels were sent out with supplies and articles of trade a few weeks after the charter was signed, and this continued to be the practise each June. The capital of the company six years after the charter was signed amounted to £10,500, and it is doubtful whether this stock was ever paid up in full. But taking it at its face value, the capital by 1681 had brought in an equal amount in dividends, and in the same year Christopher Wren, the architect, bought some shares of stock at 33 per cent. above par. On several occasions the company realized as much as £20,000 from one annual sale of furs, whereby the directors were able to declare a dividend of 50 per cent. With such profits it is no wonder that they regaled the buyers at the winter auction with a generous supply of sack and claret. Nor is it surprizing that we find the secretary ordered "to bespeake a cask of canary for ye governor" or "a hogshead of claret for ye captains sailing from Gravesend," to whom "ye committee wished a Godspeed, a good wind, and a faire saile." Handsome presents were also handed out at annual meetings in years when beaver skins were plentiful. Rich gifts were given to personages at Court who performed political services.
>
> It must also be said to the credit of the gentlemen adventurers that they were usually generous in their treatment of those who took such great chances for them on the high seas and in the frozen wilderness. Frequently a bounty of £150 was ordered to a captain or a governor. Even the humblest servants were given presents, the most comical entry of all being the consolation prize of "£4 smart money for a frozen toe." Another amusing reward is registered in this order: "To Jan Ba'tiste Larlee £1-5, a periwig to keep him loyal." The company's gratitude for faithful service was also exprest in pensions to wives, sisters, or children of its dead heroes, and when an officer died while on shore leave in London he was sure of a handsome funeral, as is evidenced in such an entry as this: "Funeral by torchlight and linkmen, to Saint Paul's churchyard, company and crew in attendance £31." The motto of the company, "*Pro Pelle Cuteni*"—skin for skin—does not carry a suggestion of amiability, but no one can read the story of the great company without being imprest with the kindness and consideration shown, not only to the Indians with whom it traded, but to its humblest retainers. It exacted absolute obedience from its dependents; it was despotic in its rule; but it was a paternal despotism, and to this day retains its noble tradition of honest and fair dealing.

During these peaceful years, we are told,

3 Things You Can Do



to help in the present railroad situation.

1. Load cars to capacity.
   Railroads request that all cars be loaded to capacity in order to secure maximum use of their equipment. When shipping, load to capacity. When ordering, insist upon capacity loading.
2. Unload promptly.
   When cars are unloaded at once they are put directly back into service. Let's keep them busy.
3. Provide warehouse space for products and raw materials.
   You can then store your products and raw materials for use or shipment at the right time. Furthermore, you can secure materials when traffic conditions, prices or other circumstances are most favorable and store them for use as required.

Hydraulic Steel Buildings

will provide you with the needed warehouse space quickly, satisfactorily and most economically. Standardization results in prompt shipment and rapid erection. Hydraulic Steel Buildings are adaptable to practically all building requirements. They are lower in cost than any other form of permanent construction.

THE HYDRAULIC STEELCRAFT COMPANY
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Manufacturers of Standardized Steel Buildings; Wall, Column, Sewer, Tunnel, House, Arch Fan and Flat Slab Forms; and Column Guards.

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New York	Chicago	Detroit	San Francisco
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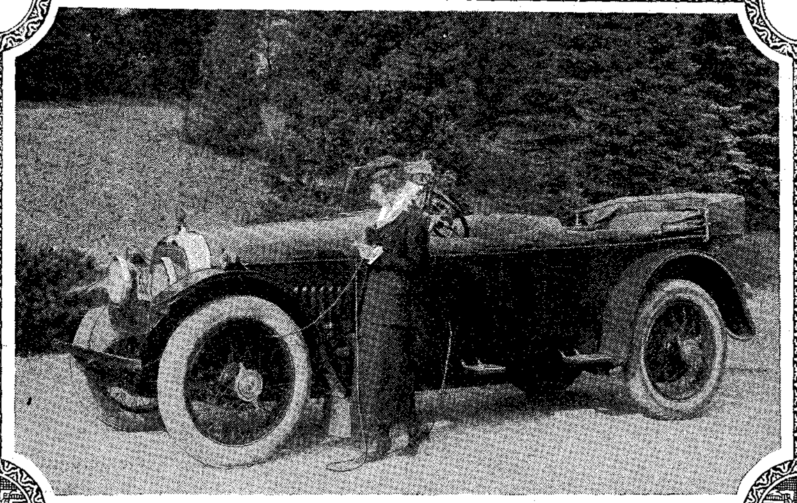


No Motor Car or Motor Truck is completely equipped that is not equipped with a Kellogg Engine-Driven Tire Pump

You Are Never Late

With a Kellogg Pump on Your Car

TIRE troubles will not cause you to miss your train or to be late for an important appointment if your car is equipped with a KELLOGG Engine-Driven TIRE PUMP.

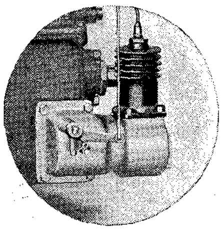
In a few minutes the punctured tire can be inflated to the right degree of pressure by the KELLOGG PUMP on the transmission. Your time is saved and you are presentable at the end of your ride.

On motor trucks KELLOGG Power PUMPS are an absolute necessity. Without them it would not be practical to operate pneumatic tire equipped trucks.

KELLOGG PUMPS are installed as standard equipment on practically all of the leading makes of motor cars and motor trucks manufactured today.

CAUTION

Make sure the motor car or motor truck you buy is equipped with a KELLOGG Engine-Driven TIRE PUMP



KELLOGG MFG. CO., Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

KELLOGG TIRE PUMPS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

the company conducted its operations with nothing to battle against but mosquitoes in summer and the cold in winter. Then the Frenchmen began to make trouble. The account continues:

> If the company had made Radisson and Grosseilliers shareholders from the very outset of their operations, as they should have done, things would have gone a great deal better with them. These men, who had given such great service, were but poorly paid, receiving a salary of £100 a year. Altho Radisson married Mary Kirke, daughter of one of the directors of the company, his pay remained as meager as before. Consequently the two French pathfinders were easily tempted by Colbert, the French prime minister, to return to their own country. They were given posts in the French Navy and left the Hudson Bay Company after five years' faithful and arduous service.
>
> Strange to tell, the first overt act of French hostility to the English on the shores of Hudson Bay was at the hand of Radisson. After serving five years in the French Navy, he visited Quebec in 1679 and conferred with some of his old friends as to the possibility of forming a company to engage in the northern fur trade. We may be sure that he painted a rosy picture of the fabulous profits made so easily by the Hudson Bay Company. Fired by his talk, a Quebec capitalist, La Chesnaye, persuaded some friends to join him in fitting out a couple of ships. Thus was formed the Company of the North, which was to harass the gentlemen adventurers of England for thirty years. In 1682 Radisson and Grosseilliers arrived at the mouth of Hayes River ready to dispute the monopoly of the English company.

Strife with the French continued for many years, the latter meeting with such success that at the time of the signing of the Treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, the Hudson Bay Company had only one fort left. The company's fortunes at this time were at a low ebb, the stock having fallen to away below par. The charter was renewed once more, however, and the concern eventually revived. For more than half of the eighteenth century the company enjoyed peaceful rule over all the North. During this time it greatly improved its forts, replacing the log palisades with stone bastions and strengthening the defenses until they were equal to those of many a European fort. Professor Allison quotes Andrew Graham, for many years a factor in the company's employ, in a description of Fort Churchill, the most northerly fort, whose daily routine is said to have been typical of that of all the company's trading-posts at that time. We read:

> The employees were called to duty by the bell of the fort and worked from six in the morning until six at night in summer-time, and from eight until four in winter. Two men did sentry duty in winter, three in summer. Hunting, especially the shooting of partridge, was the pleasantest duty of the company's servants. Strict discipline

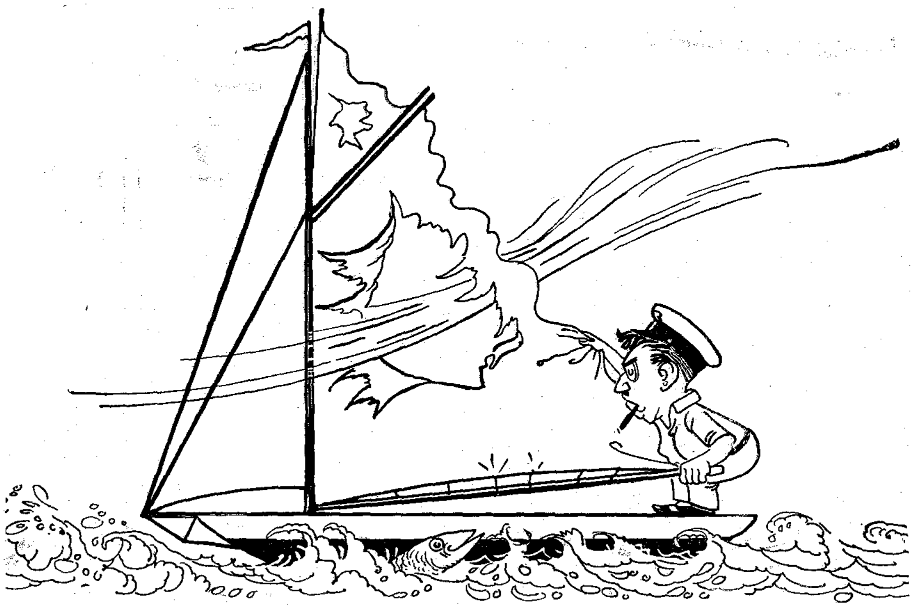
PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

was observed, and it should be noted that attendance at divine service was obligatory in each of the company's posts, the factor acting as chaplain every Sunday. The annual volume of trade at this large fort was anywhere from ten to fourteen thousand beaver, together with considerable quantities of train-oil and whalebone supplied by the Eskimos. Other forts were York factory, on the north bank of the Hayes River, with a complement of forty-two men; Severn Fort on the banks of the river of that name, with eighteen men; Albany Fort on the south bank of the Albany, with thirty men; Henley House, one hundred miles up the river from Albany; East Main House, at the entrance of Slude River; Moose factory, on the south bank near the mouth of the Moose River, with twenty-five men. The original trading-post, Fort Charles on Rupert River, had long since been abandoned, as it was found very early in the company's history that the best furs came from the west side of Hudson Bay and the best skins of all from the Athabasca country.

Altho the Hudson Bay Company factors during the first century of trade would only admit two Indians at a time to any post to engage in barter of furs, and were reluctant to allow even one Indian to sleep within the walls of a fort, such was the trustworthiness of the tribesmen and their respect for the honest treatment that they received from the English, there was no occasion for this extreme caution. It was very late in the company's history, and not until the exigencies of competition from other white men forced them to descend to it, that the Indians were able to obtain rum in exchange for their peltries. The absence of fire-water in the trade relations between the factors and the fur hunters, together with uniform honest treatment, no doubt accounts for the long period of quiet which extended from the beginning of the eighteenth century until well after the date of the conquest.

To-day, two hundred and fifty years after its founding, the Hudson Bay Company is more flourishing than ever, we are told. Fifteen steamers and 155 trading-posts are required in its fur operations at the present time. Professor Allison writes:

To realize the present scope of the Hudson Bay Comany fur trade, one has only to take a map of Canada and glance at the multitide of points where fur-trade posts are indicated. Down Canada's famous northwestern lake chain, for instance, they run in an almost continuous line, from Fort McPherson, at the arctic edge of the continent, to Fort Alexander, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, and on to Dinorwic, in the Wabigoon district. The present southernmost fur-trade post is at North Bay, Ontario. In the northeastern part of Canada the extreme posts are at Davie's Inlet and Cartwright, on the Labrador coast and Cape Dorset and Lake Harbor on Baffin Island. There is hardly a river emptying into Hudson or James Bay but has its little thrifty group of buildings, with the flag and flagstaff of the fine old company afloat. Two hundred and fifty years' experience in fur-hunting has made the Hudson Bay Company preeminent; and the furs auctioned year by year on the London market, according to the old



Trying to sail a boat with the sails full of holes is just about as sensible as trying to get real economical efficiency out of a motor that is wasting its power through a set of leaking valves.

It just can't be done.

The remedy for one of these conditions is of course

CARBORUNDUM
Valve Grinding Compound

That quick, clean certain compound, that cuts away the carbon deposits and even the pit marks in a jiffy.

Just a tiny dab of it—a few minutes with the valve grinder and the trick is done.

The valve is seated true—unscored—positively power tight.

To keep pep, power and punch in any motor engine grind the valves often and see that the job is done with Carborundum Compound.

Put up in handy combination cans—in one and five pound tins

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New York Chicago Boston Detroit Cleveland Philadelphia Pittsburg
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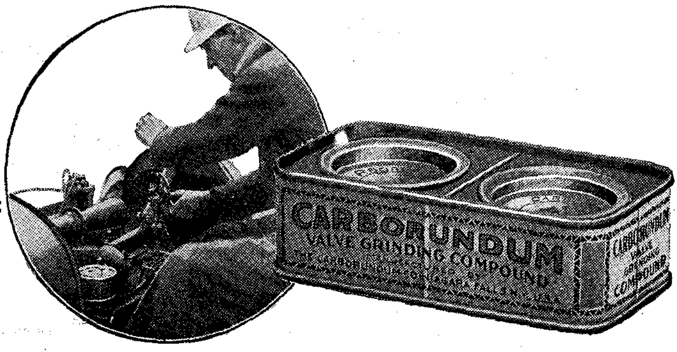
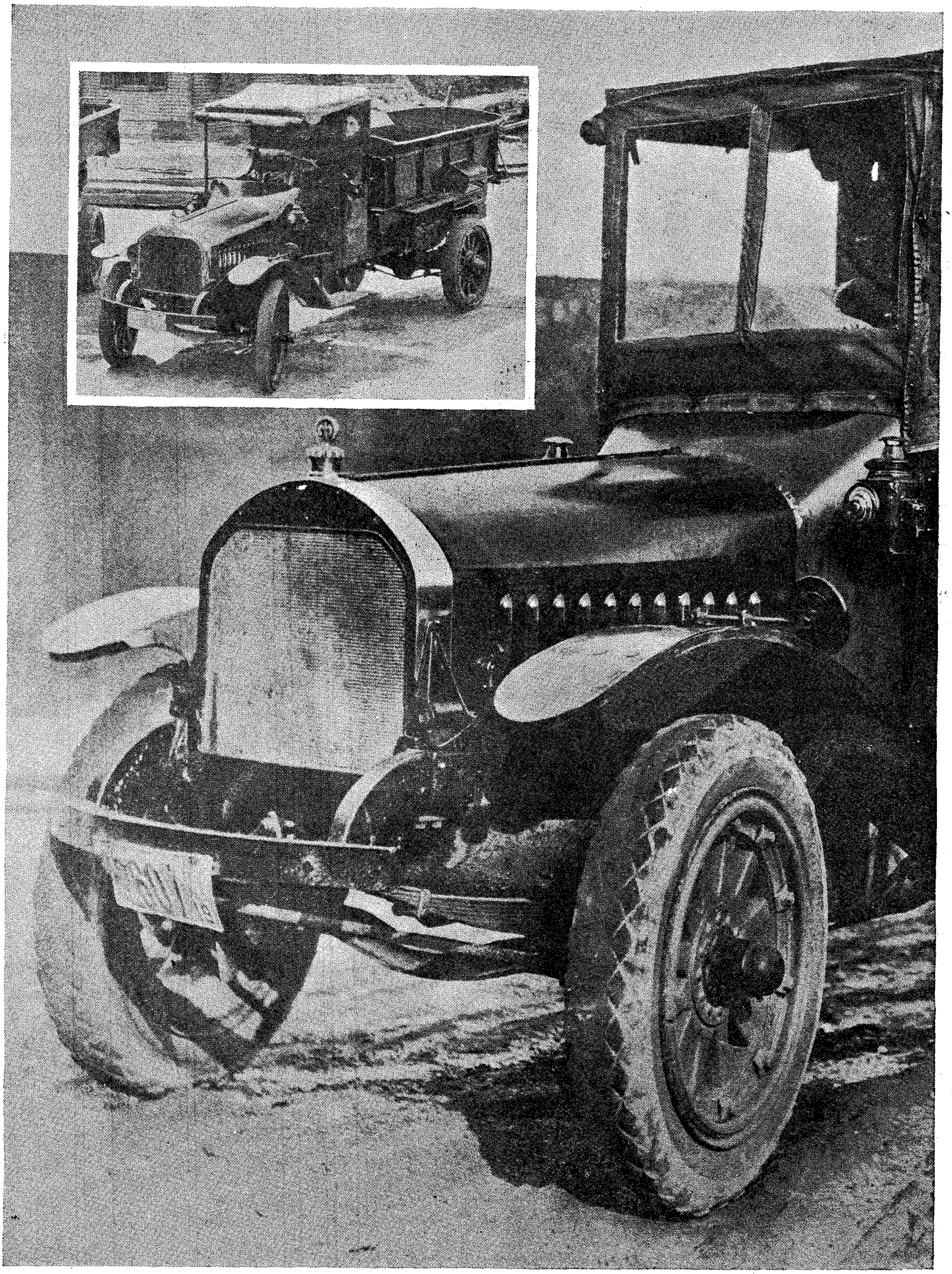
Other Carborundum Products that should be in every garage are—Carborundum and Aloxite grinding wheels, Niagara grinders and Aloxite Cloth

Sold by accessory and hardware dealers everywhere





Un-retouched photographs of the twin trucks, No. 2 on solid tires (upper) and No. 4 on Goodyear Cord Tires (lower), used in the six months' test, conducted by Elias Lyman Coal Company, Burlington, Vt., described on the opposite page

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GOODYEAR

The Efficiency of Pneumatics Measured in Miles and Money

During a test period of six months the Elias Lyman Coal Company, of Burlington, Vermont, kept an exact record of the costs of operating twin two-ton trucks, No. 2 on solid tires and No. 4 on Goodyear Cord Tires. While this 46-year-old concern has been specifying these pneumatics on new trucks for some time, the test was used to furnish a concise summary of the increases and savings effected by them over solid-tired operation. This summary, given below, is particularly interesting because it points out advantages of the Goodyear Cord Tires demonstrated under conditions such as quite frequently offer the solid tire its best opportunity: dense heavy loads, short hauls, fairly good city pavements.

	Difference in favor of pneumatics	Total value of extra work or saving
Miles traveled	38.9% increase	$385.47 (Extra tonnage plus saving)
Miles per gallon of gasoline	23.9% increase	42.08 saved
Miles per gallon of cylinder oil	30 % increase	1.25 saved
Labor cost per mile (drivers)	25.9% saving	256.74 saved
Maintenance and repairs per mile	70.5% saving	49.62 saved
Operating cost per mile	21.9% saving	389.02 saved

The last column represents the difference between the actual cost of the work done by the pneumatic-tired truck and the cost of the same amount of work done according to the average rate of cost shown in the solid-tired truck's record for six months

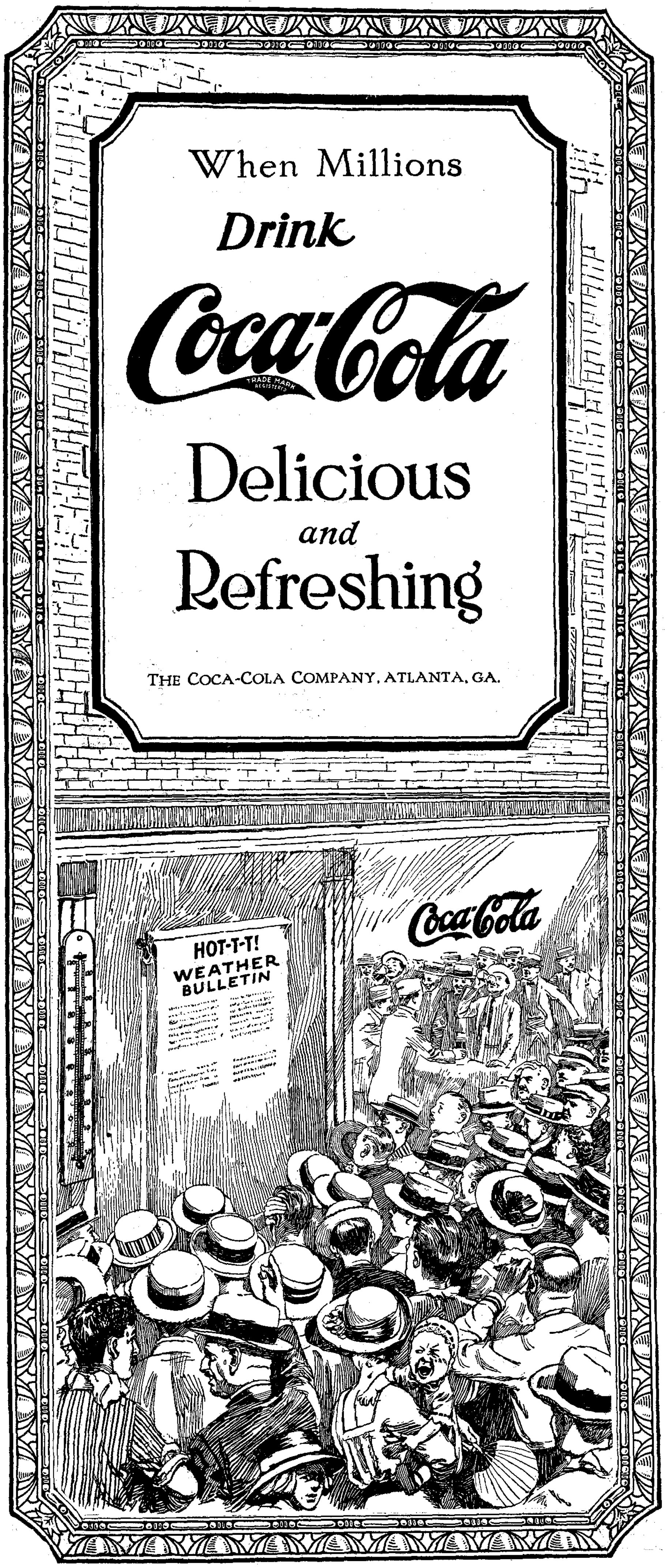
THIS method of actually measuring the advantages of Goodyear Cord Tires on trucks, in miles and money, makes strikingly apparent their broad and fundamental effect on motor haulage.

The whole efficiency of the service they render has its basis in the vital strength of Goodyear Cord construction developed with the scrupulous care that protects our good name.

Further cost data accumulated by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company while pioneering the pneumatic truck tire can be secured from the general offices at Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

SAVE DRIVERS-LOADS-TRUCKS-ROADS
Haul
on
Pneumatics

CORD TIRES



PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

charter and custom, are the pick of the world's yield. Very rare and very precious are the pelts yielded by the far-northern posts; and many a bale of furs, small in size, coming from a dreary little post away up in the country of the Eskimos, contains skins that are literally almost worth their weight in gold. It is true that the trading monopoly of the Hudson Bay Company has long since expired; but the monopoly in first-class fur selection insured by experience and organization can never lapse with time; so that among fur-dealers the great company to-day occupies a place as high as in the supreme latter days of the "jolly Governor."

"JOURNALISM IS NOT A RESTFUL PROFESSION," BUT—

YOUNG men looking for a nice, soft job often pick out journalism as an occupation that offers a maximum of repose, together with a reasonable amount of pelf and not a little distinction. It looks both easy and interesting to sit at a typewriter and pound out column after column of stuff that thousands of delighted readers will stay up until a late hour to read But "journalism is not a restful profession," avers John M. Siddall, editor of *The American Magazine*, in a letter to *The Yale Daily News* discussing the journalistic game as a line of endeavor for college men. Then he goes on to speak of the journalist's responsibilities, his long hours of work, and the numerous chances his job offers to make fool mistakes. True, he offsets this with mention of the opportunities for expansion offered by journalism and its irresistible appeal through its opportunities for coming in close contact with people and learning the ways of the world. Mr. Siddall names love of reading and writing, consuming curiosity, tact, transcendent wonder, and alertness as the prime qualifications of the modern journalist. He says:

Don't think of journalism as a career unless you really like to read and write. I mean just that. Perhaps you think that everybody likes to read and write. Not at all. I know lots of people who take no interest in reading or writing. They never read anything except a few brief news reports, and they have no passion to communicate ideas and stories to other people by means of writing. They may have a passion for other things—trade, building, organizing, and so on—but they care little for reading the written communications of others or for putting into writing their own emotions, knowledge, and observations. If you are thinking of journalism, search your heart on this subject. If you find that you have no desire to be trying continually to write, and if you find that you have no genuine love of reading, avoid journalism and take up something else.

Another thing that a journalist or writer must have is consuming curiosity about other human beings—the most intense interest in their doings and motives and thoughts. It comes pretty near being the truth to say that a great journalist is a

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

supergossip—not about trivial things, but about important things. Unless a man has a ceaseless desire to learn what is going on in the heads of others he won't be much of a journalist—for how can you write about others unless you know about others?

Another quality of prime importance in a journalist is the ability to get on with people. This is what you might call human sense or tact or diplomacy. If you are to get things out of people you must be able to get on with people. Journalism is no place for a cantankerous individual. It is a great place for a good listener. If human beings annoy you—if you don't like to see them around—go lock yourself up in a laboratory and discover a cure for cancer. Go anywhere except into journalism.

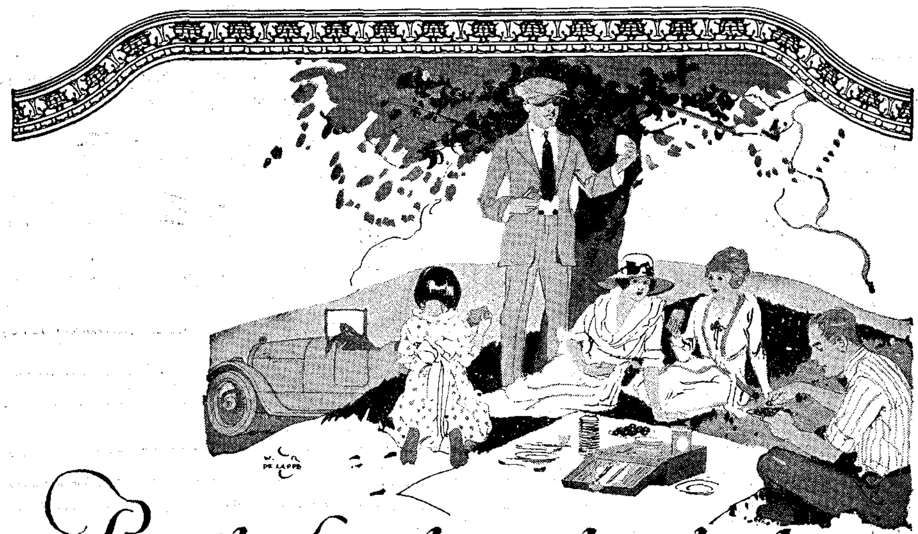
Finally, in journalism men are needed who have a natural sense of wonder. Unless you get excited over what you see, hear, and feel, you won't go far in journalism. It is a profession especially adapted to enthusiasts—men capable of rising to a white heat. You must wonder at man's achievements, at man's stupidity, at man's intelligence; at his honesty, crookedness, courage, cowardice—at everything that is remarkable about him wherever and whenever it appears. If you haven't this sense of wonder, you will never write a novel or become a great reporter, because you simply won't see anything to write about. Men will be doing amazing things under your very eyes—and you won't even know it.

So far as work in college goes, I don't think it makes much difference what you study. Everything under the sun goes into the hopper of a journalist. He can use anything and everything he knows. Just grab everything you can.

The college man is, as a rule, good reportorial timber. He has a trained mind. He has learned to concentrate, to crystallize his ideas, to put his observations into clear, concise English. He can cash in on these accomplishments immediately if he decides on journalism as a profession—they are prerequisite and essential tools.

But if the young college man with a flair for journalism thinks he is embarking on a get-rich-quick career he is going to be disillusioned. At the beginning he will undoubtedly receive a larger salary than the man who adopts a business career, but within ten years or so the business man will probably be ahead of him financially. This doesn't mean that journalism is a blind-alley profession. It isn't. Its opportunities are many and far-reaching. A good journalist can make a very substantial income, but his chances of becoming a millionaire through his pen are negligible. So I would tell the young man who wants a big monetary reward to choose some other career.

But for the young fellow who is keen about writing, who is willing and anxious to accept plenty of responsibility, journalism is an ideal field. Responsibility! Young, fresh, and green, he is plunged into it right up to his neck. He has to take all kinds of chances, make quick decisions, keep a clear head and a sanely balanced mind. A fool step and not only he but the whole organization is embroiled in trouble. He has constantly to watch his step and learn to be as wary as a cat walking on a high ledge.



Both food and relish in ideal picnic form

As you lay out your picnic lunch under the open sky, and open the can of California Ripe Olives, you realize anew the indefinable "goodness" of this remarkable fruit and the charm of that mingled flavor of ripened fruit and nuts. It appeals alike to the jaded epicure and the eager hunger of the children.

Under the California sunshine where their growers make them a daily food, California Ripe Olives are ripened on the tree. Their rich, dark brown color indicates their full olive oil content, and this rich oil content is the secret of the fascinating, distinctive flavor and high food value of this food of the ages.

In California Ripe Olives you have ready for instant service a supreme food relish, whether for picnics, teas, or your carefully planned dinner.

The California Olive Association is an organization of growers and packers united to insure the scientific growing, sterilizing and packing of California Ripe Olives, and to make the purity and wholesomeness of this distinctive California fruit more widely known and appreciated.

To be certain of reliable California Ripe Olives, make sure that you buy a brand packed by one of the Association Members listed below.

CALIFORNIA
OLIVE ASSOCIATION
McCann Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
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PACKER MEMBERS:
A. Adams, Jr.
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California
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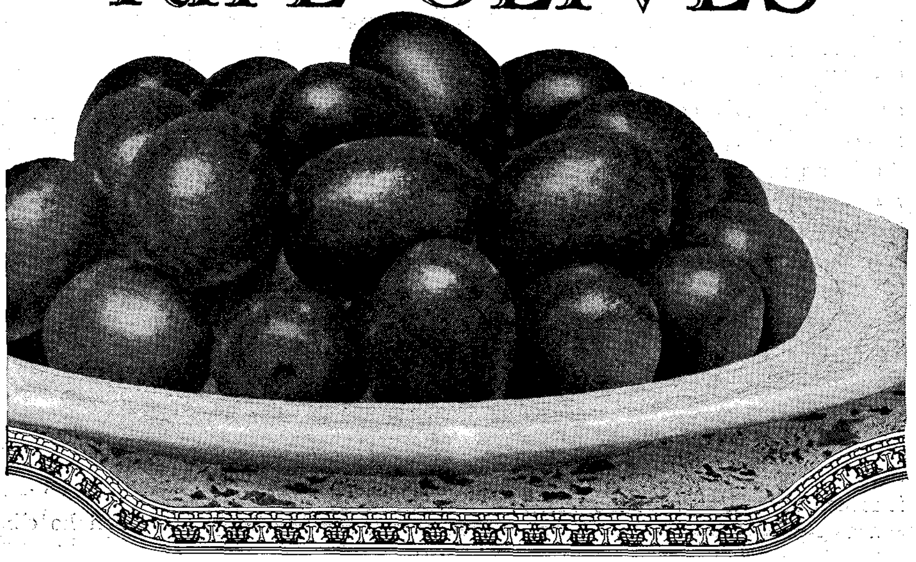
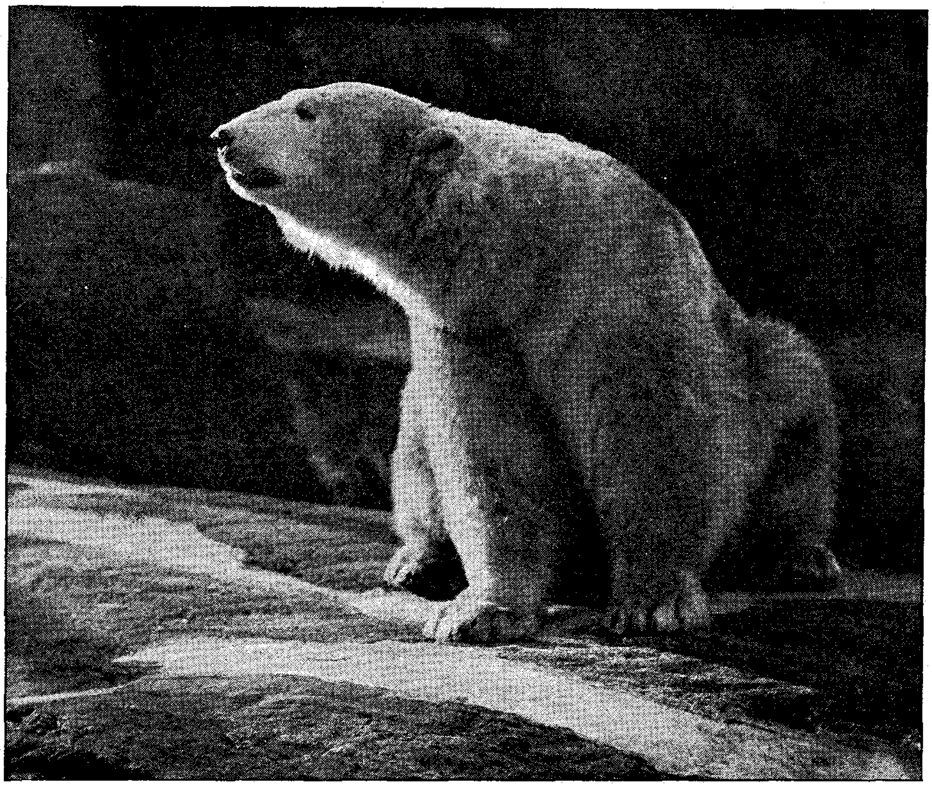


BIRDS - BEASTS - AND - TREES

BEARS AND MONKEYS AS CLOWNS OF THE ZOO

A PROFANE, irreverent bunch is the "Gopher Gang," a cage of monkeys and baboons in the New York Zoological Park, named from an infamous set of gangsters of the old Bowery days. Their manners are shockingly abandoned. They spend their time "sassing" and "kidding" one another, chasing one another from trapeze to perch and back again. And as for their table manners, we are told these are unspeakable. Each member of the gang grabs all the bananas, apples, carrots, and bread he can and runs into a corner to eat them, keeping a suspicious eye on the others the while. The keeper of the primate-house makes no attempt to gloss over their character. "It's a tough crowd," he says. "Whenever we get a monkey in here who is impertinent and sassy we put him in with the tough boys. They'll trim him, all right. When we let him out he'll be meek as a lamb." Monkeys are among the star performers of the zoo's vaudeville, but they have to divide their honors with the bears, for, says Samuel A. Derieux in *The American Magazine* (New York), the two million annual visitors to the New York Zoological Park remain in larger crowds and for a longer time in the society offered at the primate-house and the bear-dens than anywhere else in the zoo. Children especially enjoy the monkeys, and on days when things are lively you can hear their delighted laughter ring out, for they love action, and here they have almost continuous comedy. When the monkey-house is full of visitors things move rapidly, but the bunder-log are temperamental, and on rainy days when the crowd is small they sit forlornly about, like a troupe of actors whose show is rained out. But, says the writer:



Courtesy of the New York Zoological Society.

SILVER KING, FORMERLY OF THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

He is homesick, and he doesn't care who knows it. He hates everybody and everything, anyhow. No keeper can safely go inside his den.

> Let the crowds pour in, and the show begins, with a jazz orchestra accompaniment of cacklings and chatterings and screechings of the small monkeys—while down where the chimpanzees live, old Boma pounds the floor with his mighty hands, making sounds like a deep bass drum.
>
> The bear attracts us because he's a philosopher and something of a clown. He does not fret and chafe at captivity as the lions and tigers do. He takes things as he finds them; he likes his place of abode. On mild winter days he sits in the sun, his back against a rock, his paws folded comfortably on his stomach, which he rubs now and then like a man who has just eaten a satisfactory meal.
>
> He does not pretend to be indifferent to people. When the crowd gathers he waddles pigeon-toed—he's the most pigeon-toed creature in nature—to the front of his den; and, unlike the lion, whose gaze is fastened superbly on space, he looks you curiously in the eye. He doesn't consider himself better than you are; he has no dignity to support.

And there are interesting individualities among these good folk. Mr. Derieux was formally introduced to many of them and gossips about his friends among both bears and monkeys. He is not always complimentary, however, for we read:

> The entire cage next to the Gopher Gang is occupied by one villain of the deepest dye, Pig by name. This name he gets not from any moral trait, but from the fact that he has a short tail that curls up like a pig's. He's a brown, sizable monkey with long front legs and short back ones and a countenance so vicious that, once seen, can never be forgotten.
>
> "They are laughing at you, Pig," said the keeper. "Make a face at 'em!"
>
> Whereupon Pig crouched down on his front legs, his head close to the ground, rotated his ears three times, thrust his jaw forward, drew his eyes together, and looked at us with an expression of the most concentrated villainy I have ever seen.
>
> Pig has the Bowery walk to perfection. He strides about, his head sunk between his shoulders, looking neither to the right nor the left, a chip on his shoulder. "I'm a tough and proud of it—see?" he seems to proclaim.
>
> It is planned to take a moving picture of Pig, of his bad man's stride, and of his villainous expression of countenance, which stage villains might study to advantage.
>
> If you go into the monkey-house several times you may find a sort of favorite there. Mine is named Windy; he is an orang-utan, dull-red colored, as orangs are, with a bullet head set down below his shoulders and with bright but gentle brown eyes.
>
> The thing that attracted me to him at first was his wholesome appearance, his quietness in the midst of a general bedlam, and the highbrow performance he was going through all to himself. He's a clown; but he's a dignified clown; and tho he has never been trained he has worked out a repertory of stunts well worth watching. I don't mind acting as Windy's press-agent, and hope the time will come when his performance will be more generally appreciated than it is at present.
>
> Part of the humor of his performance comes from the deliberation with which he sets about it. First, very slowly, like a patient old gardener raking up leaves in the fall, he rakes all the straw in his cage into the center, forming a conical pile of it. Then he climbs deliberately up the wall to his trapeze, which is hung rather high, and standing erect on the bar

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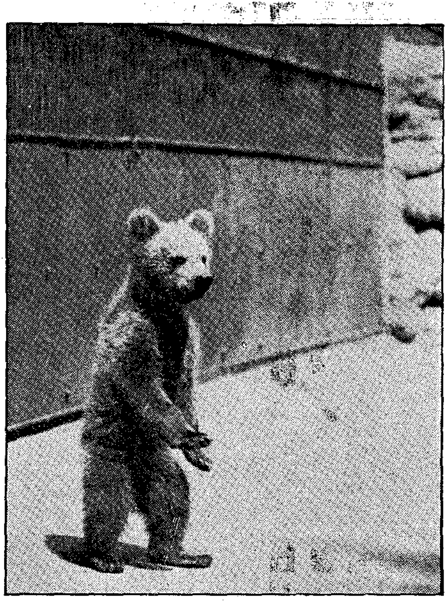
BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

facing his audience, he swings back and forth until he's reached the limit of the arc allowed by the ceiling above. Then suddenly he "cuts loose," as the boys say, catches the bar with his feet, and, face upside down, but still turned to the crowd, he continues for about a dozen swings. Finally, timing himself very nicely, he turns loose and hits the conical pile of straw with shoulders and neck, rolling over and over until he stands upright in front of his cage-bars. There he stands, looking solemnly at you, as if to see if you liked it.

Next, sitting down, he gathers the straw all about him, as if to hide. Then with only his head and shoulders showing, he picks out of the straw a number of pieces of twine. These, one by one, he wraps about his neck, tying them in a knot. He then takes a bunch of straw, and twisting it about the string under his throat, makes a sort of necktie for himself. Again he looks at you.



Courtesy of the New York Zoological Society.

HE LICKED 'EM ALL.

Usually a newcomer in the bears' kindergarten gets a hazing, but this small hero laid his tormentors out. "Come on—if you darst!" he says.

There is in the cage a piece of carpet about the size of a towel, and he picks this up and straightens it out. First he puts it over his head, forming a peaked cap or sunbonnet. He remains for a moment, the caricature of an old woman in her garden. Then he uses the carpet for a shawl, drawing it close about his shoulders as if he were cold. Finally—and somebody must have taught him this trick—he uses the carpet as a man uses a bath-towel to dry himself between the shoulders. The performance closes with another trapeze stunt, different from the first.

Sometimes, in the midst of his repertory, he forgets what comes next, and his face, while he sits thinking, is a study. His jaw drops, his lower lip sticks out, and he scratches his head. Thinking is a painful process even to man, and I wonder that Windy, an orang, has the patience to think as long as he does.

I spoke to the keeper, Mr. Spicer, about Windy, telling him that in my opinion this orang was the most pleasing personality in the monkey-house, whereupon Mr. Spicer invited me to come in

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

and meet my favorite, an invitation which my wife and I both accepted. Gladly Windy came to us, shaking hands first with me, and then with my wife. He is about the size of a six- or eight-year-old boy and weighs about forty pounds. While shaking hands he looked up at us as appealingly as any dog, and seemed anxious that we should like him.

While I was talking to Mr. Spicer, Windy climbed up on a rod that runs about the cages, and catching hold of my overcoat sleeve pulled me gently to him, his expression all the time showing fear that he might do something I did not like, mingled with eagerness to please. Then he put his arms about my neck and I caught him about the body as if he were a child. I don't know how long he would have remained there, if he had been allowed to; the keeper had to make him turn loose.

Next he caught hold of my wife's skirt, looking up beseechingly at her.

"Don't show any fear of him," said the keeper. "He just wants to show you the other monkeys."

And, sure enough, he escorted her to the other monkey-cages, walking upright beside her, which he did by holding on with one hand to the railing. Before each cage he stopt, allowing her time to examine those particular monkeys, looking up at her meanwhile, and as soon as she nodded her head to signify that she had satisfied herself about the monkey in question, leading her on to the next cage.

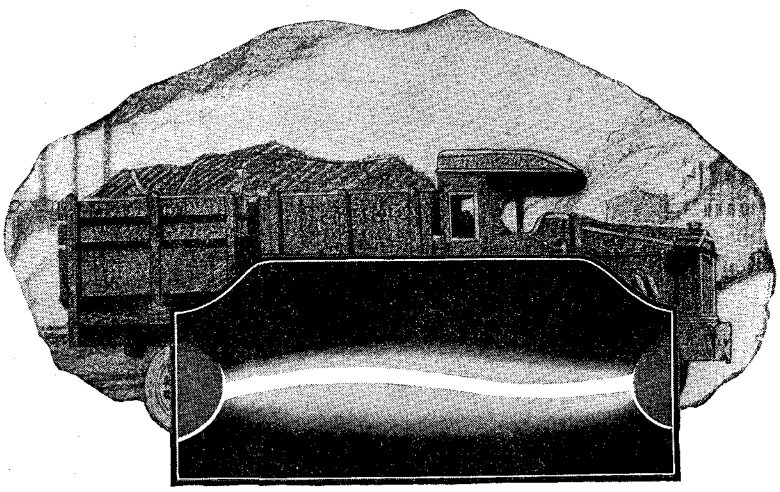
As for the bears, a sure sign of their comparative contentment is shown in the fact that they breed in captivity, and Mr. Derieux tells us something of the early life of the zoo-born youngsters:

Every now and then old Katchi presents the Zoo with cubs, sometimes two, sometimes three. Back in the rocks they are born, and shortly after their birth she brings them out for an airing. But she always brings one at a time, allows him his sun bath, and takes him back before bringing out the others, so that the keepers are puzzled each time to know whether it's twins or triplets. It isn't safe; in fact, it's far from safe, for any one to venture close to the den during this period.

Then, one day, they all emerge of their own accord; and now we have what is regarded by many as the best show at the Zoo, for here we see a family life much like our own, with the cubs playing and quarreling with one another, while old Katchi looks on and administers discipline. The little chaps wrestle with one another; locked in each other's embrace they roll over and over. They stand on hind legs and box with one another—and they are expert boxers. Like small boys, they chase one another round and round the yard.

And old Katchi never interferes with them except when discipline is necessary. Then she is firm, and, what is more, she is just.

Hazing is not confined to college students; it's a law of the entire animal world that a newcomer must make good with the crowd. When the bear cubs born at the Zoo reach a certain age they are put in a cage to themselves, called the Kindergarten; and sometimes when other cubs are received, they also are put into this



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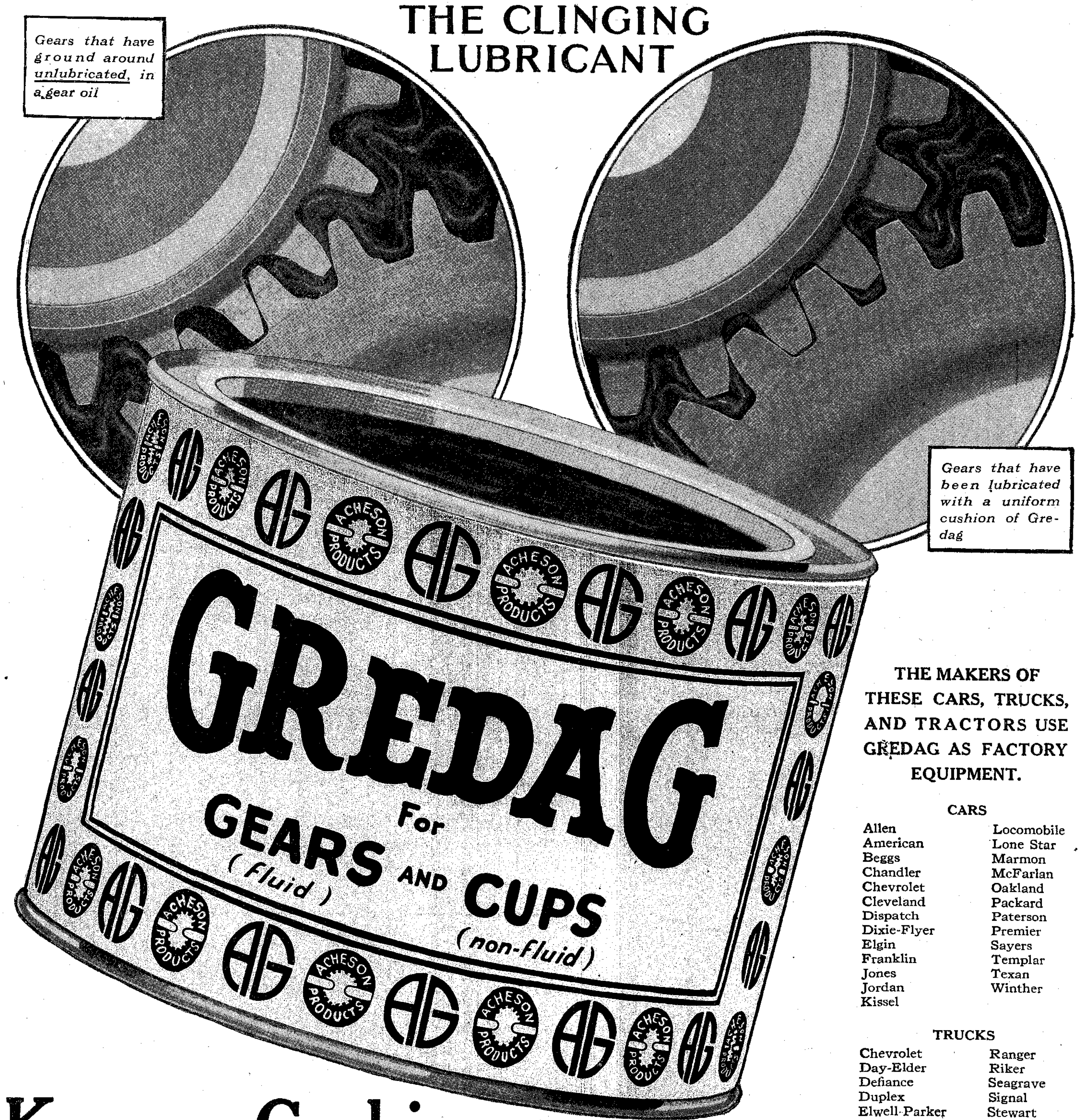

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

Kindergarten. As soon as a new comer enters, the other cubs jump on him, throwing him down, cuffing him about, and chasing him with great glee. But once or twice it has happened that the freshman has turned on his hazers, and, singling them out, has given each one a trouncing, thereby establishing his right to be a leading member of the society into which he had been thrust.

Outside Katchi and her cubs the star of the bear dens is Ivan, an enormous Alaskan brown bear, one of the largest ever recorded, weighing twelve hundred pounds. Ivan is a ponderous clown. When the keeper draws near with food, he stands on his hind legs, as erect as any man, and waves his huge paws as if flagging the keeper. He prefers shower-baths to cold plunges, and the keepers humor him with the hose. As soon as the water is turned on, he sits down in a comfortable position, his hind legs thrust out, like a child sitting on the floor, leans his broad back against the bars, and again waves his huge paws back and forth through streams of water.

In his den is a dead chestnut-tree, the toughest and one of the heaviest of all woods, the base resting on the concrete floor, while the branches reach up to the rocks in the background. The base is fastened into the concrete with heavy bolts, and the branches are held down to the rocks by iron bands. It took thirty men and two teams of horses to drag this three into position. The bands were put in place on the day of its installation, but not fastened, as the whistle had blown for dinner. When the thirty men left, Ivan was closely inspecting the tree; when they returned from dinner the trunk of the tree was resting in the bottom of the pool, while the branches stuck up into the air. Ivan had done it.

In the den with Ivan is a grizzly. Now, the name "grizzly" suggests power and ferocity; but the keeper, Mr. Romanoff, says that whenever Ivan feels a little peeved and utters a growl the grizzly scuttles to the rocks. However, Ivan seldom feels peeved. "He's just a great big, overgrown, good-natured mutt," is the keeper's characterization of him. For his meal, Ivan will eat ten large loaves of bread, five pounds of meat, and from a dozen to fifteen heads of cabbage. He is fed six times a week in summer and three times a week in winter, which season he spends in a sort of half-doped state, tho he stays in the open most of the time. He always looks out for the crowd, even in winter. He likes attention; and if you'll get a big enough audience, he'll perform just any day.

But there is one dramatic exception to the general contentment of the bear family, we are told. This is the polar bear, Silver King, who "hates everything and everybody this side of the Arctic Ocean." Here is the story of his captivity:

Silver King was captured in the northernmost part of the Arctic Ocean by Paul Rainey. He was swimming in the sea when sighted; a launch was quickly sent after him; he was separated from the ice-floe he had just left, lassoed, and gradually, and with great danger to the launch, towed to the side of the vessel.

Here, after many hours of arduous and dangerous labor, during which he fought and struggled to the end, he was secured by a number of ropes, hoisted out of the sea by a derrick, and let down into a stout wooden cage in the hold of the ship. All during the trip to New York men were kept about the cage, fastening, nailing, and bolting it up, while he smashed it from the inside. There were on board some Alaskans, and they spent an anxious time during the voyage, living in constant terror of the monster down in the bowels of the ship, for, better than the others on board, they knew his power and ferocity, which had been imprest on them by generation of tradition and experience.

When the ship docked at New York, so much smashed was the cage, in spite of constant repairs, that it was considered unsafe to unload him. Accordingly, many pounds of chloroform were lowered into the cage, which had been boarded up to hold the fumes, and at last he was rendered unconscious. He was carried on a truck through the streets of New York, and nobody on the streets knew what was passing by them. Chloroform was constantly squirted into the cage, and men armed with high-power rifles walked beside the truck.

Out at the Zoo he was put into a small steel cage, and then a large one was built about it, with a pool of water in the center and cool, shaded rocks and caverns for him to crawl into during summer. But he refused to leave the small cage for the big one.

Every device was employed to get him out and close the door. He was half starved, and food was put within smell. Everybody was taken out of his sight, and the keeper, with his hands on the wire that was to pull the door shut when he got out of the cage, was hidden in the rocks. He would get out of the cage with most of his body, but he would leave his hind leg in and at the least movement of the door, spring back, snarling.

Flip, the walrus, was called into requisition, and placed on the outside of the big cage where Silver King could smell him. Now a polar bear loves walrus better than any other diet, and Silver King began to sniff the air, while Flip showed unmistakable signs of agitation. Finally, by the use of all these devices the big fellow was lured into the big den and the door of his cage closed, while the walrus, panting heavily, but in great joy, followed his keeper back to his own tank in a distant part of the park, there to recover from the nervous shock he had received.

Silver King now has one of the most desirable places of abode in the park. He has been shown every attention; given the best food; keepers, skilled in making friends with the fiercest animals, have tried, by talking to him and accustoming him to their presence about the cage, to make friends with him also.

But against the entire race of man Silver King has declared war to the death. His murderous rush at the few keepers who have ventured just inside have caused them to retreat and slam the doors.

"He has a grouch against himself," declares the keeper. "Sometimes when not a soul is in sight and he is lying quietly by himself, I hear him growl."

I like Silver King. There is no pretense about him. He will sign no armistice with man—man who has robbed him of his freedom in the vast frozen spaces and shut him up to be a spectacle for the curious.

But people do not crowd about his den as they crowd about old Ivan's. He is magnificent, but he is gloomy and morose, and we like laughter more than gloom. Probably that is the reason why the monkeys and the bears are the greatest favorites with us. They make us smile most of the time—and sometimes they make us laugh.

THE AWFUL AUSTRALIAN ANT, PEST OF PICNICKERS

"BOLD, aggressive, invasive, insatiable" is the Australian ant, and no visitor to her shores misses her. The acquaintance is forced upon him. Unlike the New Zealand ant, who is said to be an unassuming creature walking with humility in her appointed paths, the Australian ant flaunts her way down the highways of life, and the holders of good things to eat are soon made aware of her determination to seize upon and enjoy the best that is to be had. In the pursuit of her desires she is inflexible. What are obstacles but stepping-stones? And death is an unconsidered trifle. She is everywhere, and she is of all sizes, we read in *The New Zealand Herald,* ranging from minute specks that go hurrying to and fro in a thronging multitude to ferocious creatures an inch long whose bite is a calamity. She hunts on the seashore, she pervades the bush, she storms the roads, the gardens, the cellars, the houses, even the persons of her human victims. Her ungracious attendance at outdoor excursions is thus described by Edith Howes in *The New Zealand Herald* (Auckland):

"We will picnic by the sea," you say; and down to the sea you go. And there she is at your feet, scores of her, at the very edge of the waves, retreating and advancing so as to keep her intrepid little feet dry, busily salvaging the tidal beach. Up and down, to and fro! There must be many toothsome morsels flung up among the seaweed.

Wearied of walking, you sit on the sand. The sun shines brilliantly, the sea is blue and sparkling, the breakers roll in with a soothing melody, and a blissful peace steals over you. Suddenly the calm is broken by a vicious stab at ankle or wrist or hand. Ants! The sand is the home of multitudes. You are in their way, may even be sitting over their ventilators. You must be dislodged. And dislodged you are.

You retreat to the rocks. Surely you can rest there in comfort! You look carefully about before sitting down. Not an ant to be seen! Thankfully you poise yourself on a huge boulder and again sink into contemplation of the charming scene before you. Even an ant can not burrow into granite.

Half an hour later you reach for your luncheon basket, which has been reposing on the rock beside you. The sandwiches are impregnable within a tin, but the fruit is in paper-bags as you bought it at the shop. You open the bags, and in each there are a rustling and a rushing and a scattering. Ants again, smaller this time and much more numerous. They have smelled your grapes or apples or pears and have come up in their hordes from every crevice and cave for yards around. You rescue your fruit and shake the bags, and for a few moments scurrying ants cover everything in sight. Better to

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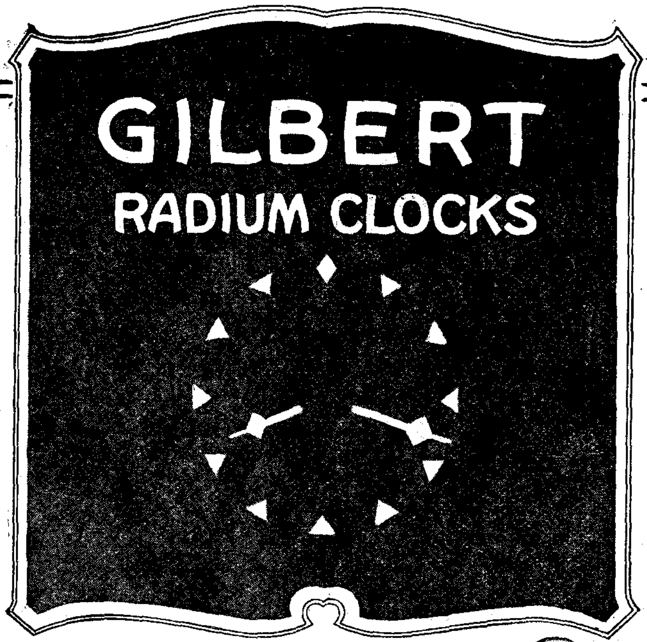

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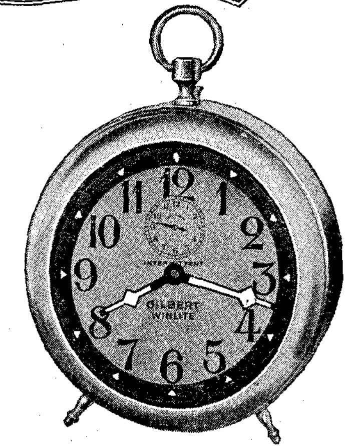

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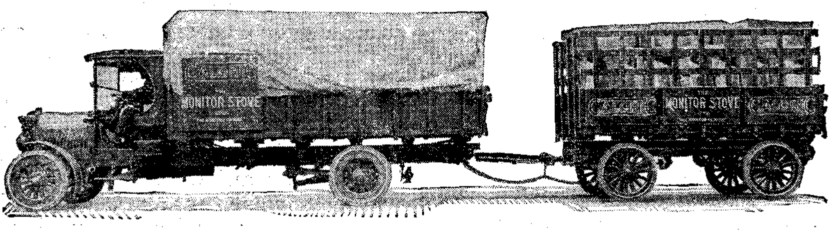


Good roads are preserved by reducing the load carried on each wheel

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

eat the fruit at once, for if you don't they will, returning to the fray again and again so long as that delicious odor is there to tempt them.

Perhaps, inadvertently or otherwise, you will crush one of the inveterate little marauders. After one experience, that particular brand of murder will never be purposely repeated, for there is left behind a lingering odor that is anything but delicious.

Some other day you may be going to picnic in the bush. You are well warned about snakes; "keep away from thick bushes and fallen logs," you are told. But no one mentions ants. So you warily pass by all the really tempting resting-places and choose instead some sparsely grassed knoll or slope of the bare earth for a seat. Not for long do you sit in peace. With an agonized scream you are on your feet again, divesting your person of furiously attacking bull-ants, while the bitten parts flame and scald to tears. Well, if you will sit over ventilators!

The truth is, the bush in South Australia is so riddled with these underground homes and the ventilators are often so well hidden that it is not safe to sit about at all on the bare earth—a disconcerting surprize to the New-Zealander, whose native soil is harmless and unaggressive and who is not prepared for trouble whenever he sits kown. However, he soon learns his lesson! The wise man who said, "Go to the ant," would have given contrary advice had he lived in Australia.

In Australia, the writer explains, a cellar is a necessity. All the food, and even the drinking-water, must be kept down there in summer, if they are to be cool enough for consumption. But wo to him whose cellar is not ant-proof! He will have unwelcome visitors, and, the account continues,

Even tho you have every confidence in your cellar and feel tolerably secure, it behooves you to keep a suspicious watch, for there is a dauntless pertinacity about the ant, a dogged defiance of danger that would be worth a fortune to any mere human in search of a living. She is an epicure, too. Your favorite jams and cakes and preserves are hers also.

When summer is well established, and you issue forth at dusk for a breath of cooler air after a day spent in hiding from the triumphant sun, you are a little apt to bump into various winged things as you walk. And on your return there may be a tickling sensation on your neck or up your sleeve. Involuntarily you rub, and something comes scampering out into the full light of the drawing-room. In an instant the whole family is upon its feet. "A white ant!" they exclaim with one accord, and with one accord they rush to the slaughter. Quick as she is, the white ant has no hope of escape.

Then, when she is stretched a lifeless corpse, the family explains that this is the chief of malefactors, the most pernicious of all ants. For if she once gets a footing in your house, she will bore into the wood, she will tunnel your floors and walls and furniture till there is no substance left in them. She was a prospective queen-mother. You were but her unconscious means of transit. Her intention

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

was to seek out the most attractive residential quarter and there excavate commodious premises for her future family.

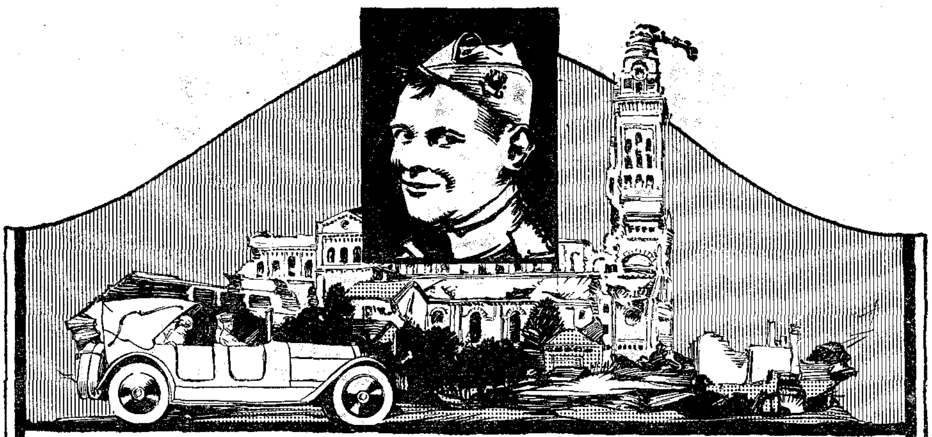
You feel a little sorry for her as she lies there mangled, her life-work all unaccomplished. She was so brave and self-sacrificing. She had already pulled off her wings preparatory to the life of closely enveloped toil which her burrowing necessitates. She was never to fly again, never to come up again into the light of day. She was to do such continuous, astounding physical labor as no eight-hour-a-day human would dare to contemplate. And after that were to follow the founding and the feeding of her multitudinous family. A pity that such devotion should be crusht! Yet we must protect our homes. We are on our defense against her as against her whole tribe.

Yet, pest tho she be, the ant is not unmixed evil. She is the great garbage-eater, the cleaner-up of decaying vegetable and animal matter everywhere, in field or roadside or back-yard. In a country where putrefaction is swift, its rapacious devourer may well be friend rather than foe to her human coinhabitant.

CAMPERS WATCH THE SPARKS AND SAVE THE WOODS

BEHOLD how great a matter a little cigaret stub kindleth! And who that left his camp-fire smoldering really meant to burn up the forest that had sheltered him? Are you going camping this summer? Then look well to the laws, says a gentle homily in the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, for a little carelessness may mean a great damage. Once a forest-fire is well on its way, it is not easily stopt. Campers have been responsible for some of the most frightful fires that ever desolated the land, and we are told that "to-day every man, woman, and child in the United States and Canada is paying a heavy tax on account of the carelessness of campers." It is better to be careful than to be sorry, says the writer, and continues:

> The great Mirimichi fire, which burned over millions of acres of the finest timberland in America, and cost the lives of hundreds of people, was the result of a camp-fire which was carelessly left burning in a season of great drought. The timberlands of almost every State in the Union have suffered heavily from the carelessness of campers, and millions upon millions of acres of land are now desolate that were once bearing stands of timber of inestimable value.
>
> Great forest-fires have desolated millions of acres in Maine, and the smoke of burning timber in the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Labrador, Ontario, and the Canadian Northwest have hung for weeks and weeks over the Northern States of America, painful reminders of carelessness and consequent destruction. Fires have desolated all the States of the Middle West and upon the Pacific coast, and have not only burned the timber, but have destroyed whole villages and hundreds of human lives.
>
> The result of these great fires has been



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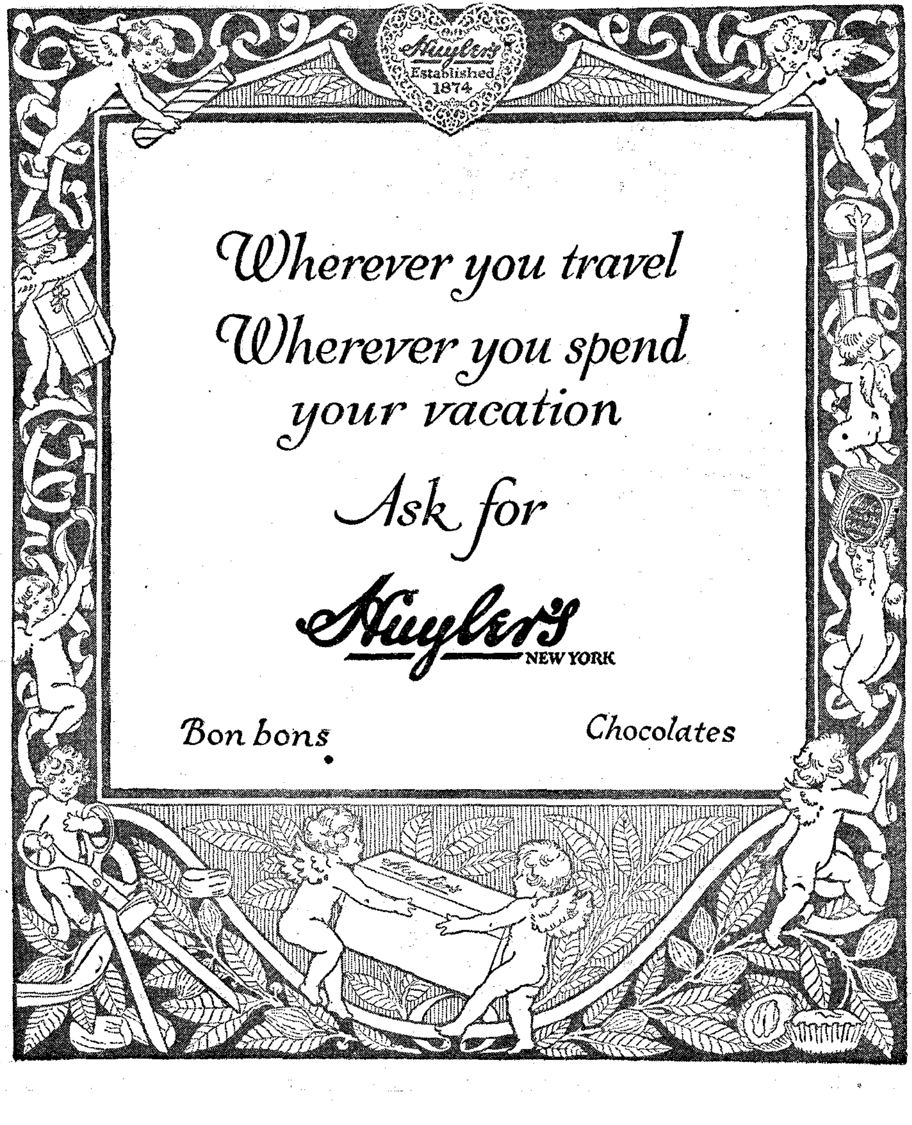

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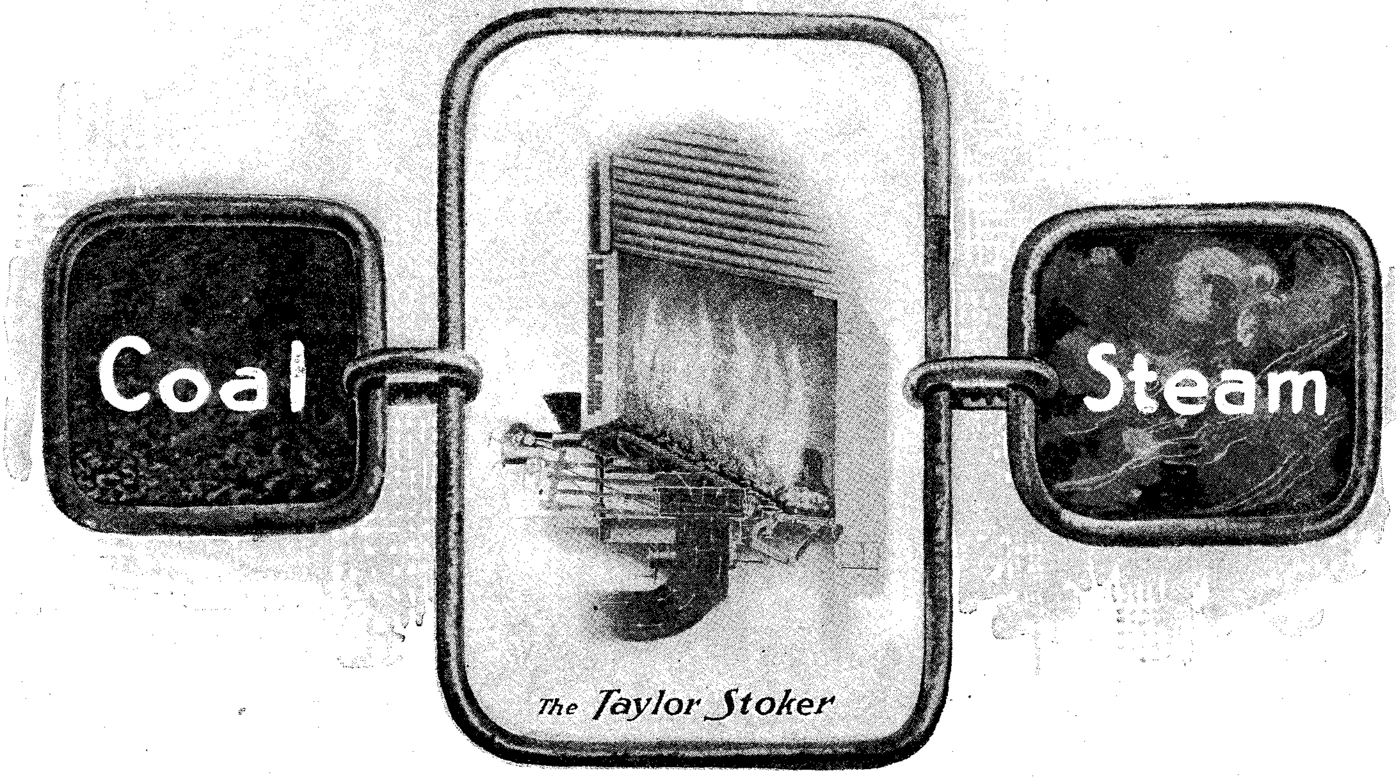

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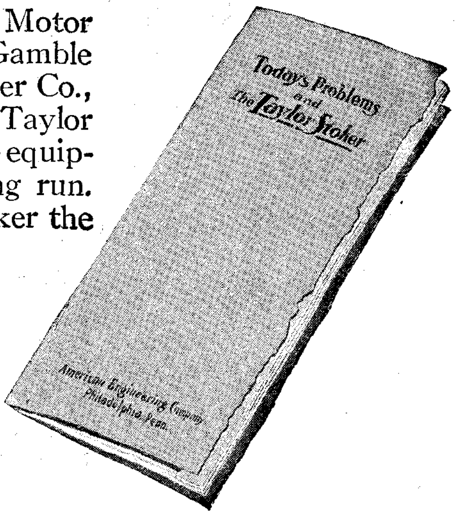
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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

> keenly felt in the loss of homes and the industries which flourished in the timbered districts. In dry seasons fires have burned everything in their course. A hundred years and more will elapse before there will again be timber on the land of merchantable size, and in many cases there will never be; for the soil has been so badly burned that nothing can grow. We are paying dearly for this loss in the increased cost of paper, building material, and lumber of every description, and the soaring prices of city rents are in no small degree the result of carelessness of campers, woodsmen, and hunters.
>
> Not many years ago a poor man could build a house, but to-day the price of lumber is beyond his reach, and will never again be so low as to enable a man of small means to build a home. Carelessness and wanton waste have made the nation poor, so far as growing timber is concerned, and the Government is now making great efforts to reforest the denuded lands; but timber grows slowly, and it will be the third or fourth generations that will reap the reward of the labors of the present in reforesting the lands.
>
> When you go into the woods, remember, "Safety first," and build your fire upon a rock or where the land is so moist that it can not burn, and when you are done with the fire stamp it out and pour water upon it until every spark is extinguished, and then turn on some more.

Even more specific is the advice given to woodsmen and campers by the United States Forest Service:

> Put out small fires with water if it is available; use your hat if there is nothing else handy to carry water in.
>
> Throw sand or soil on the fire.
>
> Clear a trench around it so that it can not creep along the ground until the conditions are right for it to become a big fire. Beat out a grass-fire with a wet blanket or gunny sack.
>
> If you find a fire in the woods that you can not put out, report it immediately to a forest-ranger.
>
> Remember that a boy can do more toward putting out a small fire than one hundred men can do after it becomes large.
>
> Be sure a fire is completely out before you leave it.
>
> If you put a fire out, always tell the nearest ranger where it was and what you have done.

And the Natural Parks Association of Washington State has these wise words to add:

> Every man, woman, or child should be as careful with fire in the forest as at home. That means building fires near a good water supply; in a location sheltered from strong winds; away from trees, living or dead, standing or fallen, and from underbrush; on ground that has been cleared of all moss, rotten wood, and leaf mold.
>
> It means building only as big a fire as is needed; it means building none but absolutely necessary fires in hot, dry weather; it means being absolutely sure that a fire is out before leaving it.
>
> It means care with matches, cigars, and cigarets, not only while camping, but while riding by automobile or railway-train.

YELLOWSTONE NOT ENDANGERED, SAYS IRRIGATION ENGINEER

OUR readers will remember that we recently quoted the argument of a well-known naturalist against the bill introduced into Congress for the construction of reservoirs and canals in the Fall River district in the southwest corner of Yellowstone Park. The other side of the controversy is presented in a letter to THE LITERARY DIGEST by Paul S. A. Bickel, of Boise, Idaho, chief engineer of the Fall River Reservoir and Bruneau Twin Falls Land and Water Company. We quote his defense in full:

> Your article of June 5, 1920, under "Birds, Beasts, and Trees," page 90, by George Bird Grinnel, has prompted me to answer same and at the same time give some insight into the matter.
>
> Evidently the writer has only had an opportunity to see and study the subject from one position and in a place where the surroundings have only enabled him to know a part of the conditions.
>
> The Fall River Bill, which asks for the right to store and conserve waters to irrigate about one hundred thousand acres of land which will be the means of earning $6,000,000 worth of food-products, will support ten thousand people on Snake River, Idaho.
>
> The land in the Yellowstone National Park required for storage purposes covers about six thousand acres of swamp land which is remote from travel and never visited or seen by the tourist. Not one-tenth of one per cent. of the people going into the park ever see this part of the park.
>
> By means of this storage one hundred thousand acres of land will be reclaimed and covered with well-irrigated farms of alfalfa, sugar-beets, trees, and beautiful homes—so much more beautiful than the swamp of no value or scenic beauty, but infested with flies and mosquitoes during the summer months. It would, therefore, seem that there can be no argument in favor of not granting the use of this site for the storage of water.
>
> The Yellowstone Lake storage when understood, and the information and plans studied, will show that the parties who claim that the scenic beauties and natural curiosities will be destroyed are mistaken.
>
> A plan has been devised, keeping in mind the wonderful beauties of the Yellowstone Park, to conserve the waters going to waste during the winter months and high flood run-off, amounting to over one million acre-feet of water, enough water to reclaim over two hundred thousand acres of land, offering the farmers along Snake River and Yellowstone River an opportunity to produce $12,000,000 worth of food-products on lands now totally barren waste. This plan does not change the appearance of the Yellowstone Lake or river one iota, because it is not intended to raise the water in the lake above its high-water level. It is intended to check the lake to high-water mark by submerged gates, which are to be placed under a beautiful concrete highway bridge at the outlet of the lake; the water to be stored until it can be utilized for irrigation purposes or let run into reservoirs lower down these rivers, thereby regulating floods and conserving the water which now goes to waste, benefiting no one.
>
> The stored water will not deteriorate the beauties of the park, inconvenience any one, or interfere with the object of the

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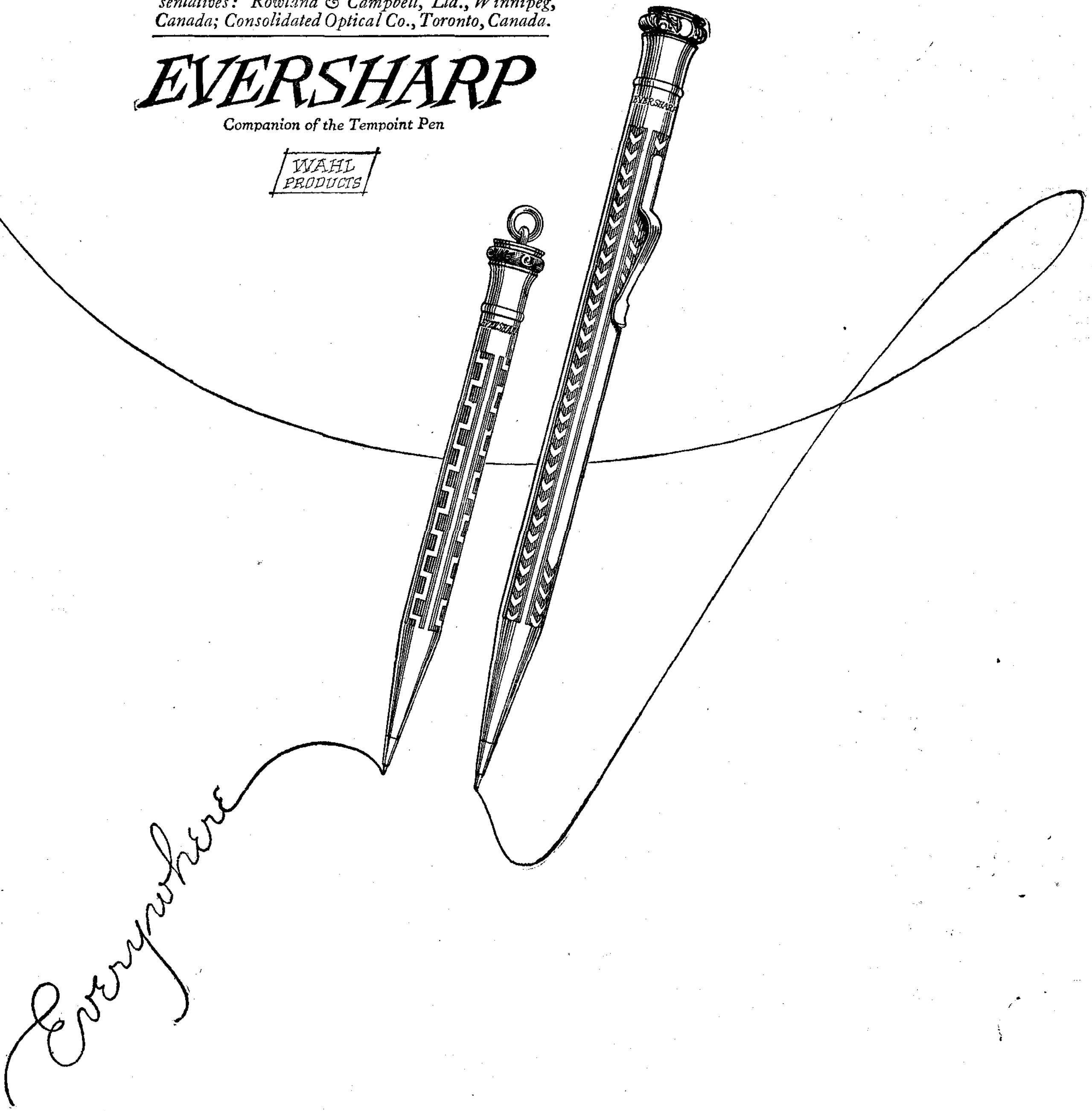

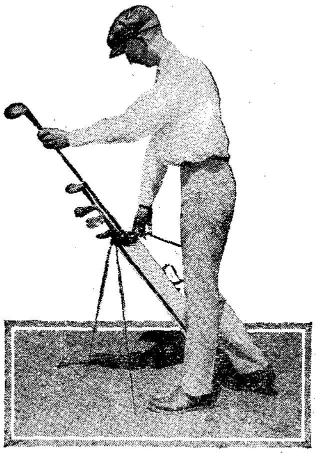

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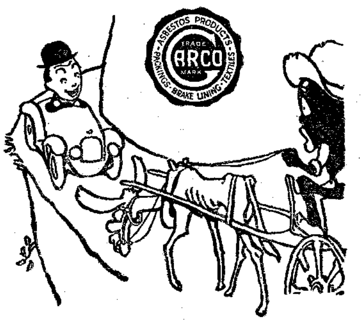

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

creation of the National Park in any way whatsoever.

It has been a great disappointment to the people in the West that a few people in the East, who are not familiar with the conditions in the West, have been able to hold back the progress of the West. We from the West are asking nothing more than that we may be granted the right at least to do what we find is best, to manage our own homes as we find best to do.

Congress and the Senate have acted wisely in granting this request, because they have all the facts before them and have weighed the matter carefully before acting, and will in time approve these plans; and as soon as the opposition gets more insight and without prejudice weigh this matter, they will surely approve the same. I feel sure that if they could visit the site and see the benefits derived therefrom there would be no cause for complaint.

WHEN PLUMES, THE OSTRICH, KICKED, AND A HYENA DIED

ALL over the plains lay the silence of heat—parched, sizzling, frying heat. Only the big lizards were abroad in the open or among the blistering rocks; the antelopes and zebras were motionless in the shade, and all the birds were still. Suddenly there came a voice, resonant, hollow, booming, powerful, extraordinary, like some distant war-drum beating or the bass thunder of a lion. But neither lion nor native ever wore that conspicuous black and white livery or stalked along at that tremendous pace. It was Plumes, the cock ostrich, and a writer in London *Answers* records his advance to battle:

> Plumes must have been somewhere out of sight afar in a hollow, feeding upon—oh! pebbles, for all I know; there seemed nothing else. But the animal does not live that can escape Plumes's super high-power prismatic binocular eyes, which was why Plumes came back now.
>
> When five hundred yards away the giant bird left off booming; set all sail, so to speak, which in his case meant opening stumpy wings adorned with beautiful plumes sufficient to stock a shop, and—let himself go.
>
> Till that moment he had merely walked as fast as most beasts run, a supercilious Gibson walk. Now he ran, and the dust smoked out behind a motor-car. Any one who thought he could run faster, or half as fast, for the matter of that, was at full liberty to do so.
>
> The striped hyena did not think he could, but he knew he had to try; and he started up—invisible till then behind a cactus bush—and raced for his skulking life.
>
> Just short of the mimosa scrub, Plumes caught him up. The hyena recoiled upon his own tail, snapping fiercely to fight the last fight. But Plumes, head first, wings spread, wild-eyed, five feet high at the back, towered over him like Azrael, and—he died.
>
> One kick was enough from that terribly armed, twin-clawed foot—just one blasting down-stroke, beating as the sledge-hammer strikes.
>
> Then Plumes stalked away, consciously aware, of course, of his much smaller wife, herself quite invisible, lying flat on her eight huge eggs bang in the open, where the hyena had been stalking her. Aware, too, now, of something that had been a hyena before the kick landed, but now was one no longer.
>
> Night came swiftly, as it does in these parts, racing over the mysterious plains, and Plumes, feeding far away on the horizon, put up his flat head and began to stalk westward in the dark. The lions and the thunder were clamoring together among the hills, but this time Plumes did not answer. He had other work to do.
>
> Slowly the hen ostrich got up, stretched and faded away to feed. Slowly Plumes let himself down on the eggs to remain there for the night.
>
> His black plumage made him practically invisible in the dark, and if there were any who should scent the nest, and aim at its destruction, the great male bird was quite capable of tackling them single-legged, save only if they be not lions, wild-dog pack, or one very big leopard.

ANOTHER FOREST THREATENED—Apropos of a recent article in our columns, J. Arthur Eddy, of Fort Worth, Texas, in a letter to THE LITERARY DIGEST, cites a parallel case of what he terms "outrage" in the proposed destruction of our primeval forests. He says:

> I have read with interest "Adventures Among Some Western Mountains Now Threatened by Commercialism," in your issue of May 29, and am deeply imprest by the quoted words of LeRoy Jeffers, A.C., F.R.G.S., Secretary of the Bureau of Associated Mountaineering Clubs of North America.
>
> His account of the devastation being wrought in commercializing Jackson and other lakes on Montana has its aggravated counterpart in a movement on foot by the Indian Bureau to sell the standing timber on the Mescalero Indian Reservation in New Mexico. Advertisement for bids for such purchase are now in publication.
>
> This is an absolutely primeval forest, and in forest grandeur, density, and in giant growth is unexcelled on the Atlantic slope of America. Likewise, its beauty of verdure, with intersperses of glades and cañons, is unsurpassed. Crowning the higher portions of the Sacramento and White Mountains, it forms an oasis in a comparative desert of hundreds of miles in every direction, but is made accessible for tourists by the Alamogordo and Sacramento Mountain Railway.
>
> The land belongs to the Government and was set aside for the Mescalero Apache Indians, without treaty. It is utterly unfit for cultivation, because of being rough and hilly, and the cutting of the timber can serve but one beneficial purpose, viz., the sordid gain of some few paltry dollars to swell the bursting coffers of the richest country on earth.
>
> Why must the hand of sordid commercialism cast its blight upon this natural beauty spot of the arid regions? Why can not those giants of the forest, which were standing before Columbus discovered America, with all the wealth and interesting primeval growth surrounding them, be left to gladden the hearts of the denizens of that arid country, and for our children's children to *behold*, as a sacred unmolested forest of the centuries?
>
> Every lover of nature and of justice and citizenry should protest against this proposed act of wicked vandalism.

Dixie—Rich and Industrious—is Calling for Your Product

For the South is the country's premier agricultural region.

Approximately $6,500,000,000 has been paid to the Southern farmer for his farm products raised during 1919—almost half of what the farms of the whole country produced.

Then, the South is a strong manufacturing center, with mills working to capacity, where labor unrest troubles but little the endless chain of production.

Approximately $6,000,000,000 worth of manufactured products were turned out by the factories of the South during 1919.

More than that—the South is the largest lumber preserve in the country.

It now cuts over one-half of the timber produced in the United States. It supplies practically all of the naval stores and holds seven-tenths of the country's forested area.

Mining is another of the South's big sources of wealth.

During 1919 mineral wealth to the value of $1,354,000,000 was taken from Southern soil. The South holds one-quarter of the country's estimated coal reserve and one-third of the country's estimated iron reserve.

Reconstruct your ideas of the South, Mr. Advertiser, for the South is a country regenerated, a vast bee-hive of industry, a country cram full of prosperity looking forward to greater growth.

The South is prosperous—how prosperous no figures can adequately show. No other section of the country can possibly offer the tremendous sales possibilities which the Southern market does. No other market can be so economically reached. Here are the papers which will carry your message straight to the farmers, the lumbermen, the miners, manufacturers, workmen and other moneyed men in Dixie.

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INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

MR. ROPER'S PLAN TO LIGHTEN TAXATION

No man in the United States is better equipped by experience and study to discuss the intricate problems of business taxation than Daniel C. Roper, who recently resigned the position he held as Commissioner of Internal Revenue through all the war period. So declares the editor of *Current Affairs*, published by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and he goes on to present some of Mr. Roper's views on taxation.

The most startling suggestion the former Commissioner makes is that the war-tax burden be spread out by refunding a part of income-tax payments in long-term bonds. Mr. Roper thinks that our war-revenue laws were eminently successful in getting the amount of money we needed, but that they were sadly lacking as respects celerity and economy of administration and as respects the convenience of the taxpayers. For one thing, Mr. Roper is convinced that the payers of profits and income taxes spent several times as much trying to comply with the present laws as the Government spent in administering them, and they spent not only money but a tremendous amount of energy. To quote:

> Not only are thousands of men and women, already staggering under this burden of the extraordinary problem of reconstruction, further burdened by the brain-fagging intricacies of invested capital and the differentiation between what is income and what is not, what may and what may not be deductible, etc., but in the final analysis they are put to the necessity of employing lawyers, accountants, and engineers at much expense to calculate tax liability.
>
> They must employ extra clerical help, install and maintain special records, and in many instances overhaul entire systems and methods of accounting, which may be entirely adequate for ordinary business purposes, but which do not enable facile compliance with the tax laws. I have been appalled during the last two years by the amount of brain power and energy that have been diverted from normal avenues of production to the activities incident to compliance with the tax laws.
>
> A great deal of the best brains and ability in the United States is devoted to the work of attempting to solve the insoluble problem of how to make profits that are not taxable, not to mention the less laudable and more rarely encountered attempts to conceal taxable income. Men are heard to boast of losses sustained that may be deducted but lament gains that are unavoidable and on which tax must be paid.
>
> Useful enterprises are not organized, and production is discouraged by this condition; mining of minerals, ore, and coal is deferred or curtailed and timber ready to be cut left standing because interest charges on such operations appear to be more than offset by the greater net profit to be made eventually under the lesser tax that is anticipated in the future.
>
> It would be a long list, indeed, that would describe the uneconomic, unhealthy and repressive, and often unsavory business practises that are engendered by this condition.

Mr. Roper is fully convinced that "experience has demonstrated the desirability of thoroughly revising the Excess-profits Law as quickly as possible and of enacting new legislation which will produce needed revenue without such deterring effects upon industry and thrift, and without such delays in getting the money which is owing to the Government into the Treasury and that which is overpaid back to the taxpayer." The former Commissioner calls for a revision of the present laws in the direction of simplicity and permanence. He has a word to say about the much-discust excess-profits tax:

> There is a tendency to saddle on the excess-profits tax too great a proportion of present industrial difficulties. It is a factor in prevailing high prices, but not the only factor. Human greed was not abolished by the signing of the armistice. Unfair profits will continue as long as wanton extravagance runs riot in the land. It is charged that the excess-profits tax encourages reckless expenditures in business, particularly for good-will advertising.
>
> There is much evidence that this is true, but I can not help but feel that the business enterprise that engages in extravagance of this kind for the purpose of turning to its own advantage that which rightly belongs to its Government pursues a dangerous and short-sighted policy.
>
> However, our present excess-profits tax has outlived its usefulness and should now be greatly modified.

Finally, Mr. Roper asks the question, "What proportion of the war-tax burden shall this generation be required to carry?" and it is in his reply that he makes the interesting suggestion hereinbefore mentioned:

> It is my contention that with a League of Nations for the encouragement of future peace, we would be able to give thereby to future generations a *quid pro quo* for the money spent for the war and we could with propriety then extend the tax burden further into the future.
>
> I also have the conviction that this could be accomplished by Congress authorizing the return annually for five years of bonds to run, say, fifty years in the amount of one-third of the taxes to all individual and corporation taxpayers whose taxes amount to as much as $150 in a single year. The effect of this would be to reduce immediate taxes by 33½ per cent., foster savings habits, encourage industry, and transfer to the next generation only a fair proportion of the war-tax burden.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

HOW OUR SURPLUS WAR STOCKS WERE SOLD ABROAD

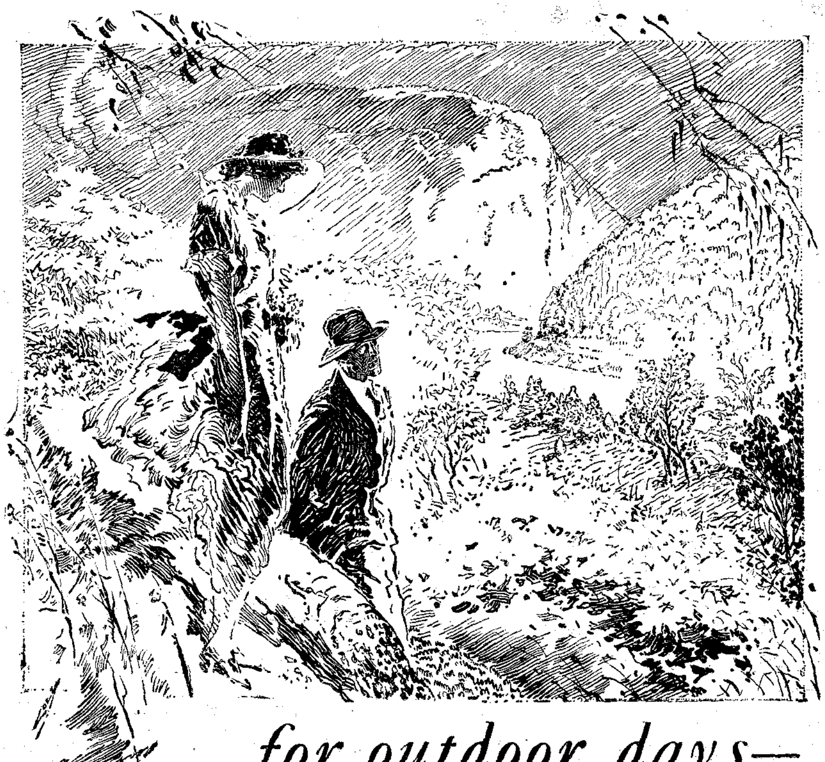
THE American surplus war stocks remaining in Europe have been disposed by sale to countries in Europe and by e return of some to the United States, d all war claims or accounts between e Allied governments or their nationals nd our War Department have been ttled at a minimum of expense, acording to *Bradstreet's*. The work was one by the Liquidation Commission, hich was created in February of last ear. We learn from *Bradstreet's* that—

The stocks disposed of were located hiefly in France, tho some were in Belium, Italy, Holland, Germany, and even Spain and Portugal. It appears that ut of them 2,000,000 men were fed, suplied, and equipped pending their return o this country at the rate of approximately 50,000 per month until the return transortation was completed in the latter art of last year. Supplies and equipnent valued at $672,000,000 were reurned to the United States, and the alance were sold in Europe for $822,23,225.82. France was the largest cusomer, taking approximately $532,000,000 worth; Belgium took about $29,000,000 worth, and sales aggregating $140,100,000 were made to Poland, Czecho-slovakia, erbia, Roumania, and other so-called liberated nations.

Of the stocks sold, about $108,700,000 worth were sold for cash on delivery; sales of others are evidenced by five per cent. interest-bearing bonds maturing from two to ten years after date, while still others were made on short-term credits which have been or are being collected by the appropriate army services. Settlements of mutual claims between the War Department and the Allied governments have in the main taken the form of a series of contracts of adjustment, controversies being composed, mutual accounts being stated, and balances struck, so as by a process of set-off to reduce cash payments to a minimum. The report gives summaries of the principal contracts thus arrived at with the Allies to which limits of space preclude a reference. It may be said, however, that the total amount involved in the settlements was $893,716,093.26, while the total expenses incurred and disbursements made by the Liquidation Commission were only $222,883.17. The latter sum, the report points out, is a trifle less than thirteen one hundred thousandths, or, to put it in another way, a little over one hundredth of one per cent. of the amount involved in settlements made and sales negotiated by the commission. This is a record which should serve as a stimulus to others.

CANADA'S SAVINGS DEPOSITS

SOME measure of the thriftiness of our northern neighbors is furnished by the information that they have a billion and a half dollars in savings accounts in various types of institutions. L. D. Woodworth, Secretary of the Savings-Bank section of the American Bankers Association, has compiled the approximate amount of



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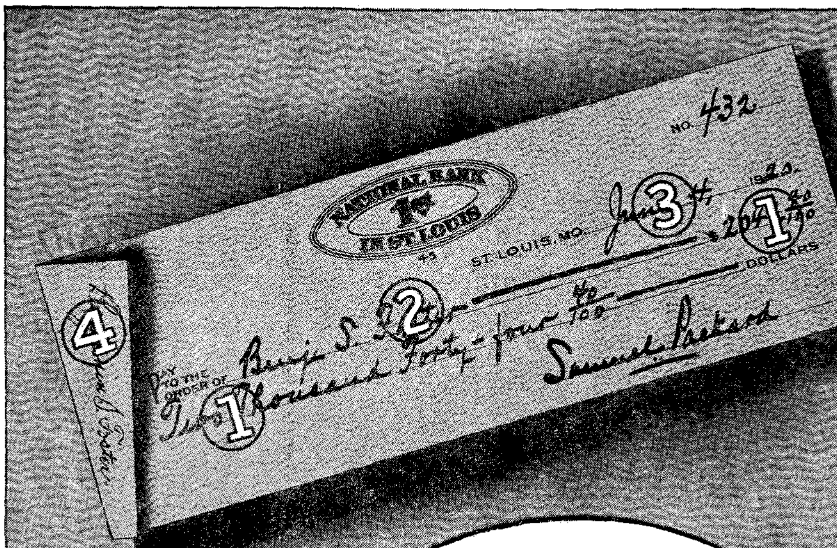
Capital and Surplus - - - - $50,000,000
Resources more than - - - $800,000,000



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

Canadian savings as follows for one of th Association's bulletins:

Post-office savings-banks	$43,000,0
Government savings-banks	13,600,0
Quebec savings-banks	50,000,0
Loan and savings companies	65,000,0
Provincial rural credit associations	1,700,0
Trust deposits with trust companies	30,000,0
Chartered banks	1,300,000,0
	$1,503,300,0

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PLAN TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

THE British Government is not sittin back and letting production increas itself. It has appointed a committe which will find out just how maximum production can be obtained in each industr This committee, according to a bulleto of the Bankers' Trust Company (Ne York), consists of employers, labor representatives, and government representative with Sir Stephenson Kent, former Directo General of the Munitions Supply, as chai man. As we read:

> The committee is giving its first attention to the question of increased production in the building trade, the housin shortage being one of England's acut problems.
>
> As each specific industry is brough under consideration the committee will ad to its numbers four members representin that industry, two selected by the employers and two by the workers.

THE IMMIGRANT AS A POTENTIAL CAPITALIST—AND HOW TO PROTECT HIM

THE war has been scattering th wealth of the United States among greater number of holders. Wage-earner have become investors, and the saving of the masses are becoming an elemen of increasing importance to bankers an promoters of business enterprises. Therefore, says Mr. Paul Warburg, in a *Magazin of Wall Street* interview, our banker ought to do all they can to protect th immigrants and to help them keep thei savings, which are so often the prey o sharpers. By so doing this eminen financial authority thinks that investmen houses and banking institutions can hel to nip anarchism at its roots. It may b remembered in this connection that recent magazine article cited the fleecing of newcomers to our shores as one of the chief causes of the growth of the I. W. W. To quote Mr. Warburg:

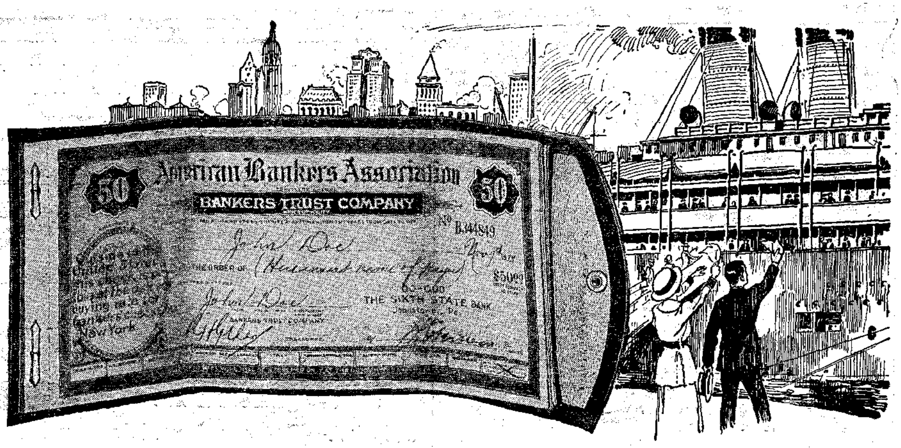
> Banks in districts having a large foreign population should organize branches or departments or bureaus in charge of men who speak the language of these foreign elements. Such men are apt to understand the requirements of these "foreigners," their daily cares and hopes. And with proper development, these departments, or bureaus, might develop into industrial centers where the local immigrants could come together for information and advice. It does not hurt anybody to know. Otherwise, these untutored souls, under the guise of fatherly advice, are apt to accept

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

e suggestions of charlatans whose one rpose is to separate the unhappy victims om their hard-earned savings.

Mr. Warburg doubts whether it is lvisable to invoke Federal legislation to otect immigrants' savings, and he has lvised the Inter-Racial Council, of which e is a director, "not to attempt Federal gislation, but to direct its efforts toward ecuring adequate and, if possible uniform, tate legislation wherever immigrants' vings exist in sufficiently large amounts d where they have not yet been adeuately protected." Mr. Warburg connues his discussion of this subject in he *Magazine of Wall Street* as follows:

> The various dangers threatening the nmigrant as regards becoming a prey to ivate bankers are pretty well known to l. Exploiters without conscience, they e free in many States to fleece their ictims without being subjected to any lequate banking supervision. In 1910 we acted a law in this State which has since ad several amendments made to it. This t of legislation, in my opinion, seems to eet almost every requirement. It prodes, among other things, that any person sing the name "private banker," and who ccepts deposits below $500 and permits terest thereon, is subject to the control nd regulation of the State Banking Department with respect to the conduct of is business, such as segregation of assets, gulation of investments, maintenance of rtain prescribed reserves.
>
> A model law, on similar lines, might e formulated by the Inter-Racial Council, r it could adopt New York's as a standard, nd then use its influence with energy and onsistency to have such a law enacted in e various States of the Union where proection is needed. National and State anking institutions should be imprest ith the fact that it is good business to rovide facilities that will meet the reuirements of immigrants.
>
> And proper State legislation would beome a helpful factor in this development, ecause the more impossible it is for the rook to enrich himself by illegitimate eans, the more practicable it is for ecent banks to carry on this business on a oderate but adequate basis of comensation. It appears to me that it is on hese lines that we must seek to solve the roblem of protecting the deposits of the mmigrant; of securing honest service hen he requires such facilities as transortation tickets, purchase or sale of oreign currencies, bills of exchange, or ecurities, and finally when it comes to nvesting his money in American securities r other property.
>
> Fake advertising is something from which immigrants suffer considerably. This is also a question that affects the welfare of every one in the United States. It opens the question of proper publicity for public offerings of all kinds of securities, a subject which is receiving serious attention in this State. My own belief is that State legislation in this regard will not cure this evil, and that if voluntary self-discipline can not combat it, Federal legislation can be the only real solution.



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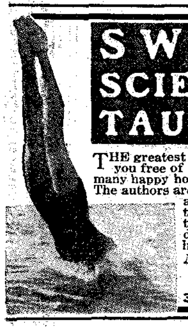

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CURRENT ◆ EVENTS

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA AND POLAND

July 15.—The Bolsheviki occupy Vilna without opposition, says a dispatch reaching London. This gives the Bolsheviki virtually direct rail communication with East Prussia.

July 16.—The Russian Bolshevik offensive in the Ukraine is halted by a counter-offensive of the Ukrainian forces, says a message from Bern.

July 17.—Reports from Moscow indicate that the British Government's proposal regarding an armistice between Soviet Russia and Poland has caused a violent debate among the Soviet leaders, one party pointing out the Russian Army's chance to crush Poland and further the cause of Bolshevism, while the other party holds that Russia should come to an amicable agreement with the Western Powers.

July 19.—The British Foreign Office receives the reply of the Soviet Government to the note demanding an armistice between the Poles and the Bolsheviki. It is understood that it offers acceptance, modified by a number of conditions, and if these are met the Bolsheviki agree to end the fighting on the Polish front.

The Bolsheviki sweep across Lithuania, the Poles withdrawing before them to the south and southwest from the railway junction of Lida.

July 20.—The British Government will dispatch immediately a reply to the note of the Russian Soviet regarding an armistice with Poland, intimating that if the Russians advance farther into Poland all negotiations for trade between Great Britain and Russia will be broken off.

Polish peasants armed with scythes march to Poland's eastern frontier to take a stand against the possible invasion by the Bolsheviki, says a report from Warsaw.

The decisive defeat of a Polish division in the region of Lida, where the Bolsheviki are driving toward Grodno, is reported from Moscow.

FOREIGN

July 14.—Workers in Ireland refuse to move freight-trains carrying any sort of war-material. It is said the railway situation in the country was never so grave, from the Government's standpoint.

The British Government issues a reply to the resolutions regarding Ireland adopted by the Trade Union Congress, refusing to withdraw troops from that country.

Anti-Slav demonstrations break out in Trieste in which three persons are killed and many wounded, and property to the value of more than a million dollars destroyed.

The Japanese Government decides to appropriate approximately $22,199,499 for the construction of new warships and other naval requirements during the current fiscal year, says a Tokyo dispatch.

July 15.—The German reply to the demand of the Allies for 2,000,000 tons of coal a month agrees to furnish this coal, but by way of condition asks that Germany be allotted 1,500,000 tons of coal monthly for northern Germany instead of the 1,200,000 now provided. The reply also asks that a commission be sent to Essen to investigate food and housing conditions and that the
Allies provide money or credit for i
porting additional food for the enti
German population.

Gen. Pablo Gonzales, former candida
for the Mexican Presidency, is captur
near Monterey and placed under a
rest, charged with rebellion.

A band of fifty Sinn-Feiners raid t
Dublin post-office and carry off all t
official mail.

The new Government in Bolivia depo
President Guerra, recently depose
together with a number of other
ficials and ministers of the overthro
Government.

July 16.—The Spa conference ends wh
the Germans sign the coal agreeme
by which they are to supply the All
with 2,000,000 tons of coal a month,
to November 15, the value of wh
will be credited on Germany's repa
tions account. The Allies also ag
to make advances to Germany and w
forthwith send a commission to Ess
to seek means to improve the liv
conditions among the miners.

The French begin operations in Syr
moving toward Aleppo and Damasc
says a report reaching London. T
purpose of the move, it is said, is
enforce the French mandate in Sy

The Turkish Nationalists attack Gre
shipping in the Black Sea, accordi
to a Constantinople report.

A unanimous vote of confidence is giv
the Giolitti cabinet in the Itali
Chamber of Deputies, at the conclusi
of an address in which the Prem
outlined the policies of the Governme

July 17.—The Allies, in reply to t
Turkish objections to the Peace Trea
threaten to drive the Turks fr
Europe "once and for all" if by mi
night, on July 27, they have not sig
fied their willingness to sign the Pea
Treaty.

The jurists who, under the leadership
Elihu Root, have been sitting at T
Hague for the purpose of forming
world court, have virtually complet
the draft of their plan. The court
to consist of eleven judges and fo
alternative judges serving nine yea
and sitting permanently at The Hagu
They will settle purely legal questio
between the nations, and act as
complement to the existing Court
Arbitral Justice.

Fighting between troops of the An
and Chihli parties in China takes pla
near Peking. The foreign milita
commanders take steps to investiga
the situation caused by the hostiliti

Dr. Salvador Peralta Lagos, Salvadori
bacteriologist, announces that he h
isolated the yellow-fever germ, aft
a series of investigations on patients.

Drastic action through a "non-cooper
tion movement" is said to be plann
among the Moslems in India, wi
Hindu assistance, to force the Gover
ment to take action toward obtaini
such modification of the Turkish pea
treaty as will make it more acceptab
to the Moslem world, according
advices received by the India Inform
tion Bureau in New York.

The Emir of Afghanistan, which no
claims to be the greatest Moslem cou
try, is said to be working to succeed t
Sultan of Turkey as Commander of t
Faithful, according to Constantinop
advices.

July 18.—Prince Joachim of Hohenzoller
the youngest son of former Emper
William, commits suicide at Potsda

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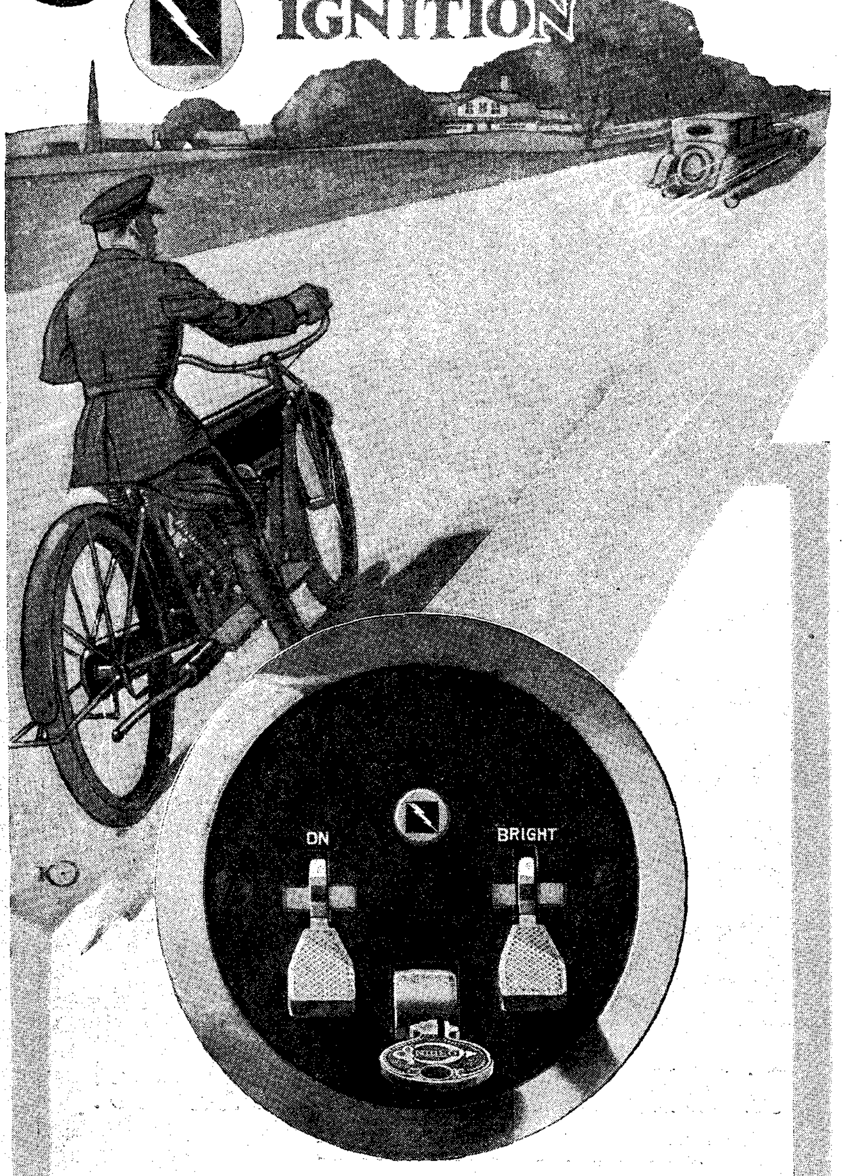

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Commissioner Smythe, of the Munste Division of the Royal Irish Constabulary, is shot dead by a party of arme men in Cork. The crime is believe to have been actuated by a recent speec in which Smythe is said to have told hi constables not to be afraid to shoot wit effect in efforts to quell disturbances.

July 19.—The Bolshevik Army invade Armenia, owing to a refusal of th Armenian Government to obey a ultimatum of the Russian Sovie Government.

France signs a treaty with Hungary fo mutual support against the risin tide of Bolshevism, now threatening t spread over Europe from the east.

As an aftermath of the murder of Polic Commissioner Smythe clashes tak place in different parts of the city o Cork, in which more than one hundre casualties occur.

July 20.—Gen. Pablo Gonzales is convicte by a Mexican military court of incitin rebellion, and is immediately ordere set at liberty by General Calle Minister of War in the De la Huert Government, on the ground that th Administration is able to protect itsel against anything that Gonzales may b able to accomplish in the future.

Large reenforcements for the Britis troops are ordered from India t Mesopotamia to cope with the Ara revolt there, says a report from Londo

The French Chamber of Deputies vote confidence in the Government, 42 against 152, after Premier Milleran explains the Spa conference's decision discusses the Turkish, Syrian, and German questions, and pledges France' aid to Poland against the Bolsheviki.

A new Portuguese cabinet is formed t succeed the ministry of Da Silva. I will be headed by Antonio Granjo a Premier.

The Council of Allied Premiers at Sp has recognized Japan's right to occup Nikolaievsk and the northern portio of the island of Saghalien, to protec Japanese subjects from the Bolshevik

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

July 14.—The Single-Taxers and some c the Committee of Forty-eight brea away from the fusion convention i Chicago and hold their own council The remaining six groups, dominate by the Labor party delegates, adopt platform and form themselves into "Farmer-Labor party."

July 15.—The Farmer-Labor party nominates Parley P. Christensen, of Sal Lake City, for President, and Max S Hayes, Cleveland Labor leader, fo Vice-President.

July 16.—Governor James M. Cox, o Ohio, Democratic nominee for President, pledges his support to suffrage t a delegation of the National Woman party, representing twelve States, wh call on him at his home.

The dissatisfied elements that bolte the Chicago Third party conventio at a convention of their own create permanent organization known as th "Liberal party." After selecting temporary officers the convention adjourns subject to call for the nomination o candidates and the adoption of a platform later.

July 18.—Governor James M. Cox, Democratic Presidential nominee, at a conference with President Wilson agrees t make the President's demand for ratification of the Peace Treaty and the Leagu Covenant without strong reservation

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

his own fight in the campaign. The Governor and the President are said to be of one mind with respect to the League of Nations.

DOMESTIC

July 15.—The first yacht race in the series for the *America's* cup takes place off Sandy Hook and is won by Sir Thomas Lipton's challenging boat, *Shamrock IV.*, after the *Resolute* breaks down and withdraws.

Four army airplanes start on a 9,000-mile trip to Nome, Alaska, from Mineola, Long Island. The expedition is made under the auspices of the Army and is for the purpose of blazing a sky-trail to Alaska.

July 16.—Four severe earthquakes shake Los Angeles, California, indirectly causing injuries to a number of persons and slightly damaging several buildings.

At a conference of more than a hundred railroad presidents in New York action is taken to increase the efficiency of the transportation system of the country by the adoption of a resolution calling for an average daily minimum movement of freight-cars of not less than thirty miles a day, an average loading of thirty tons a car, and reduction of the number of cars in bad order and locomotives unfit for service.

July 17.—Harry A. McCartney, a Chicago lawyer, files suit in the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia, to compel Secretary of State Colby to promulgate immediately the recent joint resolution of Congress declaring at an end the state of war with Germany, on the ground that the President has no veto power over a joint resolution.

July 19.—The Kansas Supreme Court upholds the decision of the Crawford County Court which sentenced officials of the United Mine Workers to jail for refusing to appear before the Kansas Industrial Court. The Supreme Court upholds the Industrial Court law in its provisions to summon witnesses and publish findings.

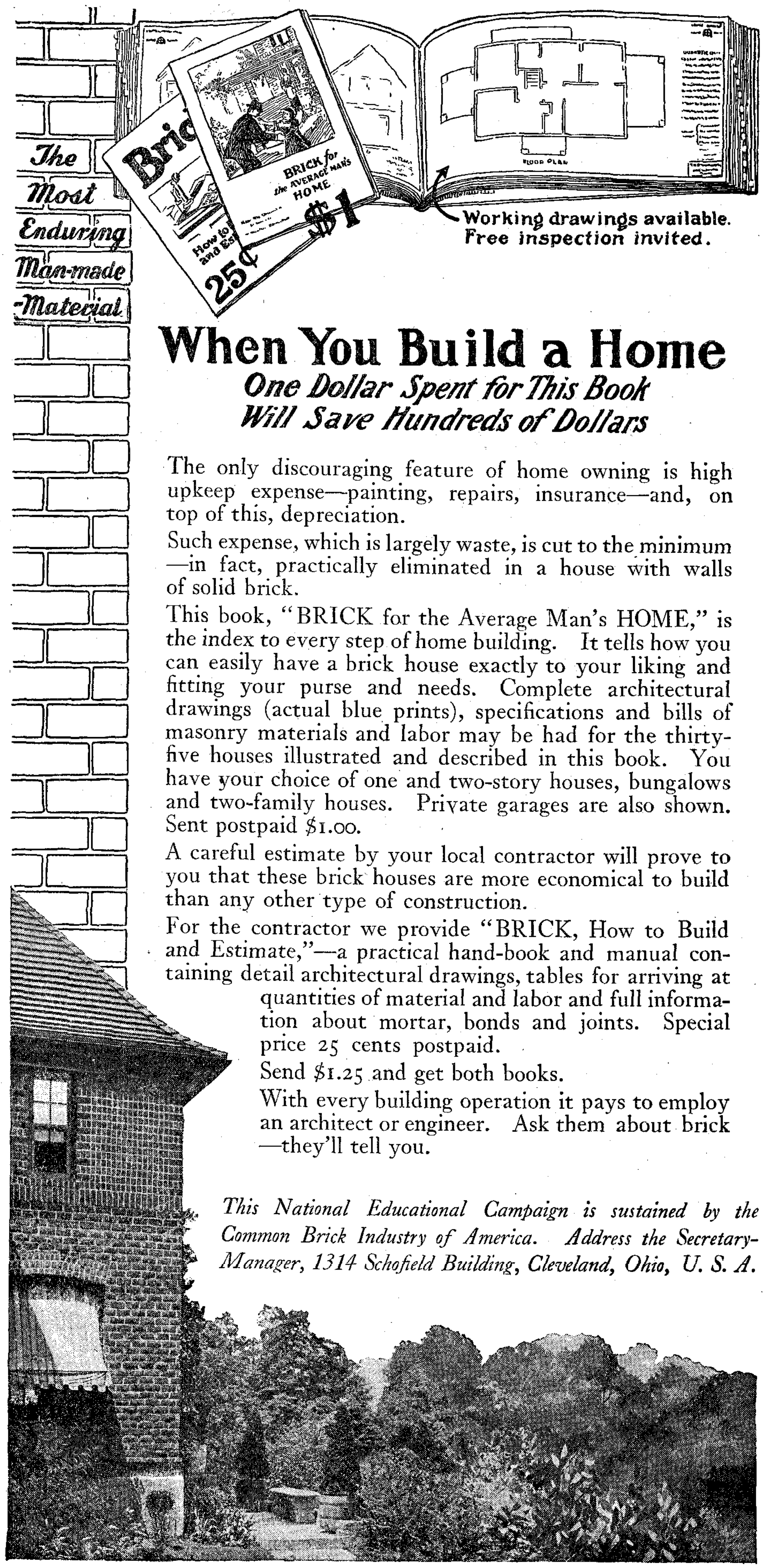
July 20.—Wholesale prices of foodstuffs dropt 2¾ per cent. in June, according to the monthly survey of the Department of Labor's Bureau of Statistics, while the retail price of food increased 2 per cent. The decline in wholesale clothing prices for the same period amounted to 3½ per cent.

The Railroad Labor Board grants an annual increase in wages of $600,000,000 to more than 1,800,000 railroad employees. The award was made retroactive to May 1. Railroad executives will ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase passenger-fares one-half cent a mile to provide a part of the funds to meet the higher wage cost, and a request will also be made for an increase in freight-rates.

Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht *Shamrock IV.* wins the second of the series of five races for the *America's* cup.

The director of the census announces the population of Hawaii as 255,912, an increase of 64,003; and that of the city of Honolulu as 83,327, an increase of 31,144.

More Indian Trouble. — "Redwood Bailey," the famous American Indian, was arrested some time ago for a "seditious" speech made to a street crowd. The "cop" taking him in charge said: "If you don't like this country, why don't you go back where you came from?"—*Pearson's Magazine.*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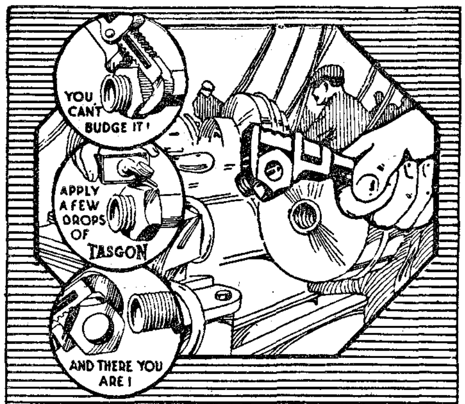
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Address Wanted at Once.—Where is the woman now who can drive a man to drink?—*Life.*

Too Cheap.—JUDGE—"Did the prisoner offer any resistance?"

OFFICER—"Only a dollar, yer honor, an' I wouldn't take it."—*The Anode.*

One Danger Removed.—World to end next winter, according to prophecy; but if Europe is involved Congress won't let this country participate.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Its Friendly Way.—"How are we to meet the high cost of living?"

"You don't have to meet it," answered the irritating person. "It overtakes you."—*Washington Star.*

Girlish Confidences.—"Fifteen dollars a week fer teachin' school? It's a darn shame! They oughta give ya eighteen or twenty dollars. Why, I'm gettin' forty dollars down to th' fact'ry."—*Life.*

A Shady Candidate.—"Old John Barleycorn," said Uncle Bill Bottletop, "reminds me of some other fellers who get into politics. A lot of people speak of him with a good deal of affection in private, but they won't come out and vote for him."—*Washington Star.*

Forehanded Frau.—MR. GAYDOGGE—"Well, by-by, my dear. In case I am really prevented from coming home to dinner, I will send you a telegram."

MRS. GAYDOGGE—"Oh, that's quite unnecessary: I've already taken it out of your pocket."—*London Opinion.*

Something Missing.—A city youngster was paying his first visit to his uncle's farm. Among the animals on the place was a rather small colt. As the boy stood gazing at the little creature his uncle said: "Well, what do you think of him, Johnny?"

"Why—why, he's all right," said Johnny, "but where's his rockers?"—*Cleveland News.*

It Never Is.—In a small town not long ago, after a fire, some children held a fair. The sum realized they sent to the pastor of the church. Their letter read:

"This $30 was raised by a fair, and we are sending it to you. Please give it to the fire sufferers.

"P. S.—We hope the suffering is not all over."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

An Extended Tour.—Just before the St. Mihiel show the Germans blew up an ammunition-dump near a company of Yanks. It was reported that there was a large quantity of gas-shells in the dump, and as soon as the explosions began the Americans immediately made themselves scarce with great rapidity.

When the danger had passed all started drifting back with the exception of one man who did not appear till the next day.

"Well, where you been?" demanded the top kick, eyeing him coldly.

"Sergeant," replied the other earnestly, "I don't know where I been, but I give you my word I been all day gettin' back."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Geographical Matrimony.—CONDUCTOR (to passenger of Pullman)—"Excuse me, sir. Is this lady your wife?"

PASSENGER—"I don't know. It depends upon what State we are passing through."—*Life.*

Page Señor Villa.—"And now, Johnny," said the teacher, "can you tell me what is raised in Mexico?"

"Aw go on," replied the bright boy. "I know what you want me to say, but ma told me I shouldn't talk rough."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Emergency Enlistment.—TWO STRIPES—"Didja hear that Blinker signed up for overseas service again?"

THREE STRIPES—"Zatso? How long did he sign for?"

TWO STRIPES—"For the duration of prohibition."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Unjust Suspicion.—A proud young father telegraphed the news of his happiness to his brother in these words: "A handsome boy has come to my house and claims to be your nephew. We are doing our best to give him a proper welcome."

The brother, however, failed to see the point and wired back: "I have no nephew. The young man is an impostor."—*Boston Transcript.*

McMiv, of London.—Two Highlanders stood looking at the imposing façade of a building in Westminster. The corner-stone bore the date in Roman characters, "MCMIV."

"Luke a' thot, Angus," said one. "Ah've never heeard th' name McMiv before, but theare's a Scotsman who's got his name on one of th' finest buildings in London. Ye can't keep 'em down, can ye?"—*London Tit-Bits.*

Conservation Measure.—"Rastus, how is it you have given up going to church?" asked Pastor Brown.

"Well, sah," replied Rastus, "it's dis way. I likes to take an active part, an' I used to pass de collection-basket, but dey's give de job to Brothah Green, who jest returned from ovah thai-ah."

"In recognition of his heroic service, I suppose?"

"No, sah. I reckon he got dat job in reco'nition o' his having lost one o' his hands."—*Argonaut.*

His Problem.—Kelly had drawn a summary for being absent from post while on guard duty.

"Where were you," demanded the judge-advocate, "when the sergeant of the guard passed just in front of your post?"

"At the rear."

"Where were you when the corporal passed just behind it?"

"At the front."

"And now," triumphantly, "where were you when the sergeant and the corporal walked around your post from opposite directions without seeing you."

"Judge," said Kelly hopefully, "that's just the question that's been worrying me. Where was I?"—*The American Legion Weekly.*